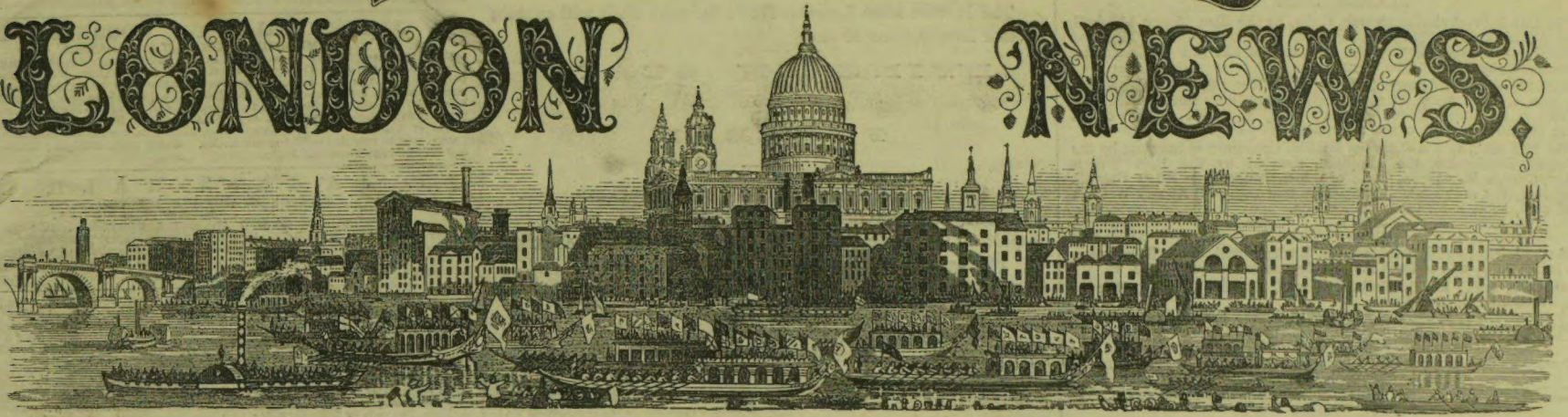


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1742.—VOL. LXII.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

WITH SIXPENCE.
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT By Post, 6d.



THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES: INTERIOR OF A COLLIER'S COTTAGE.

BIRTHS.

On Nov. 29, 1872, the wife of General Sir. J. M. F. Smith, K.H., &c., of Penbridge-villas, Nottingham, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Debroogur, Upper Assam, India, the wife of Major Willoughby C. Stanley Clarke, Deputy Commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the Dutch Presbyterian church, Galle, by the Rev. Henry Mitchell, William Allan, surveyor, Niagara, Dimboola, to Margaret Jane Morrison (of Hayfield, Aberdeenshire), second daughter of the late Captain John Morrison Banfi, Scotland. (No cards.)

On Oct. 31, at Christ Church Sydney, by the Rev. Canon Vidal, assisted by the Rev. William Scott, M.A., Francis James, only child of the late W. Plomley, of River View, Hanter's Hill, to Julia Edith, eldest daughter of Professor Pell, of the University of Sydney.

On the 14th ult., at the chapel of H.B.M. Consulate at Smyrna, by the Rev. James Dombraine, the Chaplain, assisted by the Rev. Robert Wheatley, George H. Clifton, Esq., of Constantinople, to Ellen Camilla Cumberbatch, the only child, by his first marriage, of Robert William Cumberbatch, Esq., H.M. Consul at Smyrna.

DEATHS.

On the 12th inst., at his residence, 79, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, George Dunn, Esq., late of Bath House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. R. I. P.

On the 6th inst., at 10, Rathmines-road, Dublin, Martha, wife of William Journeux, aged 63 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 25.

SUNDAY, JAN. 19.
Second Sunday after Epiphany.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. George Currey, D.D.; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot, D.D.; 7 p.m., the Rev. C. Robinson, Hon. Canon of Rochester.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Ven. Archdeacon Jennings; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Miller.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. William Rogers, M.A., Rector of Bishops-gate.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. Canon Barry, D.D. (for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel); 3 p.m., the Rev. George Jepson, M.A.
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Monsell, Rector of Guildford and Hon. Chaplain to the Queen.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, JAN. 20.
National Social Science Association, 4 p.m. (Mr. John Liddle on Defects in the Sanitary Provisions of the Building Act).
University College, 4 p.m. (Professor G. C. Foster on Electricity and Magnetism—commencement of course).
Royal Asiatic Society, 3 p.m. (Professor J. Eggeing, the secretary, on South Indian Inscriptions).
London Institution, 4 p.m. (Dr. H. E. Armstrong on Earth, Air, Fire, and Water).
Medical Society, 8 p.m. (Lettsomian Lecture, Mr. H. Lee).
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. P. Seddon on St. Peter's Orphanage and other buildings in the Isle of Thanet).
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m.; (Dr. J. T. Abdy on Law).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. E. Marriner on Language).
St. James's Hall, 8 p.m., Monday Popular Concert.
Royal Naval Benevolent Society, quarterly meeting, at Willis's Rooms, noon.
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Major C. B. Brackenbury on Autumn Manoeuvres of 1872).

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.
Moon's last quarter, 8.30 p.m.
Royal Humane Society, 4 p.m.
Reedham Asylum for Fatherless Children; election, at London Tavern, noon.
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Rutherford on the Forces and Motions of the Body).
Statistical Society, 7.45 p.m. (Dr. Guy on John Howard as a Statist; Mr. F. Galton on Relative Supplies from Town and Country to Population of Future Generations).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (anniversary).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Col. Greathed's paper on Irrigation in Northern India).
St. Paul's Cathedral, lecture to young men, 8 p.m. (Rev. Canon Liddon on Christ and Buddha).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 25.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
5 27	5 45	6 2	6 40	7 0	7 20	7 44
8 15	8 33	9 0	9 18	9 36	9 54	10 12
11 0	11 18	11 36	11 54	12 12	12 30	12 48
1 36	1 54	2 12	2 30	2 48	3 6	3 24
4 12	4 30	4 48	5 6	5 24	5 42	6 0

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.		
Jan.	8	29.728	47.3	41.7	82	6	43.5	51.5	S.	407	.070
	9	29.613	49.3	46.7	91	10	45.0	52.1	SSW.	590	.330
	10	29.750	50.3	46.2	87	6	47.9	53.1	SSW. S.	417	.015
	11	29.849	50.0	46.1	87	10	48.6	52.5	SSW.	348	.000
	12	29.967	47.6	41.1	80	10	48.1	50.0	SW. WSW.	416	.070
	13	30.052	49.6	46.2	89	10	48.3	52.5	SW.	510	.000
	14	30.111	49.2	44.7	85	10	49.5	52.0	SW. SSW.	354	.000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m.

Barometer (in inches) corrected.	29.871	29.701	29.814	29.904	30.004	30.103
Therm. of Air.	48.7	49.3	50.3	47.0	49.7	50.3
Therm. of Evaporation.	48.8	47.7	47.7	47.7	48.7	49.7
Direction of Wind.	S.	SSW.	SSW.	SW.	SW.	SW.

THE LATE
EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for next week will contain several illustrations of the

LYING IN STATE

AND

FUNERAL.

AMONG THE ENGRAVINGS WILL BE THE FOLLOWING:—
Camden Place, Chiselmhurst, Jan. 9, 1873.

Napoleon III. after Death (by Special Permission), from the Photograph by Messrs. Downey.

Sketch of Napoleon I., taken two days after his Death, by an Officer at St. Helena.

Camden House, showing the Room in which the Emperor died. Interior of the Emperor's Bed-Room.

The Lying in State.

The Crowd at the Gate.

The Funeral Procession approaching the Church.

The Burial Service in the Chapel.

Taking Souvenirs from the Churchyard.

Selling Immortelles.

Saluting the Prince Imperial as Napoleon IV.

Portraits of the Empress and the Prince Imperial.

&c., &c., &c.

Price, with Extra Supplement, Sixpence.

THE LIFE AND REIGN OF NAPOLEON III.,

with Numerous Illustrations of the Chief Events in his Life, is being published at the office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

Two Whole Sheets, in a Wrapper, price Sixpence; or through the post, Eightpence.

198, Strand, W.C.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, F. B. Chatterton.—Morning Performances every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Doors open at 1.30, commence at 1.45. TO-NIGHT, the Drury Lane Comic Christmas Annual, entitled *THE CHILDREN IN THE WOOD*; or, *Harlequin Queen Mab*, or the World of Dreams. Written by E. L. Blanchard, with Characteristic Scenery by W. Beverly. Popular Music composed and selected by C. C. Levey. Fanciful Ballet and general action of the Fantomine arranged by Mr. J. Cornack, under the supervision of Mr. F. B. Chatterton. Characters in the Opening by the celebrated Vokes Family, Misses Harriet Coveney, Violet Cameron, Russell, May Hamilton, A. Temple, Miller, D'Arcy, A. Mowbray, Lizzie Grosvenor, Mead, Ford, &c.; Messrs. Britain Wright, James Johnston, Rignold, Lickfold, &c. Characters in the Harlequinade—Messrs. Evans and W. H. Harvey, Clowns; Willie Harvey and W. F. Vokes, Harlequins; the Misses Rosina and Jessie Vokes, Columbiads; Mr. Paul Herring and J. Morris, Pantaloons; A. Mowbray, Lizzie Grosvenor, Harlequins; Number Nip, Nigger Minstrel; Herr Schmitt and Sons, Acrobats; the Brothers Guida, the Comic Skaters; Miss Coltonetti, the Pedestal Skipping-Rope Dancer; and Twelve Chorister Boys. Preceded by the Farce of *THE TALE OF A COMET*. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven, and terminate at Eleven. Prices from sixpence to five guineas. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.—Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.—Lessee, Mr. Dion Boucicault.—*BABIL* and *BIJOU* (by Dion Boucicault and J. R. Planche, Esqrs.). Every Evening, at Seven. Morning Performance Every Saturday at Two. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. W. S. Gilbert's New Fairy Comedy, *THE WICKED WORLD*, Every Evening. Characters by Messrs. Kendal, Arnott, Buckstone; Mesdames Robertson, Amy Roselle, M. Litton, &c. And other entertainments. Box-office daily, Ten till Five.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. L. Bateman.—Every Evening until further notice, an entirely Original Play, by W. G. Wills, written expressly for this Theatre, entitled *CHARLES I.*—Charles I., Mr. Henry Irving; Oliver Cromwell, Mr. George Belmore; Mr. Forrester, Mr. E. F. Edgar, Mr. E. Markby, Miss G. Parnocott; and Queen Henrietta Maria, Miss Isabelle Bateman. The Play is produced with new and appropriate Scenery by Messrs. G. W. and H. Cuthbert. Performance will commence at 7.15 with *A HAPPY PAIR*—Mr. G. Warner and Miss Virginia Francis; concluding with *THE LOTTERY TICKET*—Mr. George Belmore.

LYCEUM.—FIFTH MORNING PERFORMANCE.
CHARLES I. The still-increasing demand for seats to witness this great Play induces the Management to announce another Morning Performance, on SATURDAY, JAN. 25. Doors open at Two; to commence at 2.30. Places can now be secured at the Box-office and the Libraries.

OPERA COMIQUE, Strand.—Doors open at 6.30; at 7.30, the POSTBOY; at Nine, *L'ŒIL CREVE*; or, *The Merry Tophamites*, by Hervé; the English adaptation by H. B. Farnie. Private Boxes and Stalls at all the Libraries and Box-offices. Prices, 1s. to 3s. No fees for booking.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Bishopsgate.—The splendid Pantomime of *CINDERELLA*, or, *Harlequin and the Little Glass Slipper*, every Evening, at Seven o'clock; Morning Performances every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 12.30, to which Children under Ten half price to all parts of the House.

GRAND CIRQUE, HOLBORN.—Daily at Two and Seven.—Lessee, Mr. C. Weldon.—The Gorgeous Spectacle of *LILYPUT ISLE*. 290 Children. Midles, Azella and Rosita in their Marvellous Mid-Air Flights. The Baby Horse-breaker received with shouts of delight. Les Frères Nicolleit, the acrobatic sensation of 1873. The whole of the Metropolitan Journals describe the Entertainment as the most delightful in London. The wonderful Equestrian, Gymnastic, and Acrobatic Feats; highly-trained Horses, Ponies, &c. Performances twice daily—in the Afternoon at 2.30, in the evening at 7.30. Open at Two and Seven. Gallery, 6d.; Frontenide, 1s.; Pit Stalls, 2s.; Boxes, 2s.; Balcony Stalls, 4s.; Private Boxes from 41 1s. Children half price to all parts except Gallery. Box-office open at Ten a.m. No fees or other charges. N.B.—On Wednesday Afternoon, Jan. 22, the Boys of the Royal Naval Hospital, Greenwich, will attend, accompanied by their Juvenile Band.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE.—The crowds that assemble nightly testify to the fact that this Establishment is still meeting with great appreciation and patronage.

THE GREAT EQUESTRIAN PANTOMIME still maintains its high character. The Grand Transformation, by Arthur Henderson, introducing a number of Cream-Coloured Horses and Ponies, completes the most splendid scenic display ever placed before the public, and pronounced by all beholders grand in the extreme.

LATE ASTLEY'S.—A GLIMPSE OF FAIRYLAND.

FIRST GRAND CHANGE IN THE EQUESTRIAN PROGRAMME.

TO AVOID THE RUSH, AN EXTRA PIT ENTRANCE IN PALACE-ROAD.

GRAND ILLUMINATED DAY PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, commencing at Two o'clock. Doors open every evening at 6.30; commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Four, under the direction of Mr. Drysdale. Prices:—Gallery, 6d.; Pit, 1s.; Upper Balcony, 1s. 6d.; Pit Stalls, 2s.; Boxes, 2s.; Dress Circle, 3s.; Private Boxes, from 41 1s. 6d. to 45 5s.

MR. and MRS. REED'S New and Original Entertainment, entitled *HAPPY ARCADIA, ALL ABOARD, and VERY CATCHING*.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday), at Eight, and during the Holidays, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

FOURTH BRITISH ORCHESTRAL CONCERT.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Patron, H.R.H. the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.—Conductor, Mr. George Mount.—THURSDAY, JAN. 23. Symphony B flat, Beethoven; Overture (M.E.), St. John the Baptist (first time), G. A. Macfarlane; Concerto, A minor, No. 5, Molique; Violin, Mr. Carrodus. Overture, "Der Freyschütz," Weber. Vocalists, Madam Florence Lancia, Mr. W. H. Cummings, and Mr. Stanley. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Balcony (Unreserved), 4s.; Area (Reserved), 5s.; Tickets, 2s. and 1s. Stanley Lucas, Weber, and Co., 84, New Bond-street; Cramer, 201, Regent-street; L. Cock, 63, Chappell, 50, New Bond-street; Olivier, 38, Mitchell, 38, Old Bond-street; Keith, Prowse, Cheapside; A. Hays, Royal Exchange; and Austin's Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

SIMS REEVES, SANTLEY, EDITH WYNNE, and MADAME FATEY at the BALLAD CONCERT on WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Tickets, 1s. to 6s.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—FRIDAY NEXT, JAN. 24, Handel's *ISRAEL IN EGYPT*. Principal Vocalists, Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Fatey, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Mrs. Butler, Mr. M. Smith. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees. Great and glorious success of the MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, which will be repeated EVERY NIGHT at Eight, and on EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY at Three and Eight, until further notice. Private Boxes, 41 1s. 6d. and 42 1s. 6d.; Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; for the Evening Performance at Seven. No charge for booking seats. No fees or extra charges whatsoever.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY PROGRAMME, again pronounced by the whole of the leading Metropolitan Papers an unequalled success from beginning to end. The attendance at the St. James's Grand Hall throughout the past week (at both the Day and Evening Performances) was really marvellous, hundreds of persons having been turned from the doors at each performance, owing to the vast hall being literally crammed from area to gallery. The whole of the leading Newspapers agree in pronouncing the aspect presented at St. James's Grand Hall on Boxing Day as one of the sights of London. The New Programme, having met with the cordial approval of the public, will be repeated until further notice. Every night at Eight; Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS will give

THREE GRAND JUVENILE PERFORMANCES during the Present Week—viz., MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTER NOON, at Three. The new and highly-successful Programme will be given in its entirety on each occasion. Children under Twelve half price to Stalls and Area. Doors open at 2.30. Carriages at Five.

ST. JAMES'S GRAND HALL, Regent-street and **Piccadilly.**—Mr. FREDERICK BURGESS has the honour to announce to his Friends and the Public that his EIGHTH ANNUAL BENEFIT will take place on TUESDAY, JAN. 28, 1873, upon which occasion there will be TWO SPECIAL PERFORMANCES given in the Great Hall, the first to take place in the Afternoon at Three o'clock, and the second in the Evening at Eight o'clock, when an entirely New Programme will be submitted for public approval. The whole of the New Songs, Ballads, Choruses, and Part-Songs have been Written and Composed expressly for these Performances by Charles Duphrie, Esq., A.B.; E. L. Blanchard, Esq.; Henry S. Leigh, Esq.; Frank Stainforth, Esq.; Frank Wally, Esq.; A. Nish, Esq.; J. R. Thomas, Esq.; and Herr Meyer Lutz. The Instrumental Department will be considerably augmented. Doors Open for the Day Performance at Two; for the Evening at Seven o'clock. Prices of Admission:—Fauteuils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Balcony Seats, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be obtained of Mr. Mitchell, 53, Old Bond-street; Mr. Olivier, 38, Old Bond-street; Messrs. Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; Messrs. Hopwood and Crew, 42, New Bond-street; Messrs. Keith, Prowse, and Co., 48, Cheapside; Mr. Alfred Hays, 4, Royal Exchange-buildings; and at Mr. Austin's Ticket-Office, Daily from Nine a.m. till Seven p.m.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE SEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES, &c., now OPEN from Ten till Six. Admission 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. JAMES FAHEY, Secy., Gallery, 53, Pall-mall.

FINE-ART GALLERIES, 25, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C. Messrs. HOLLOWAY and SON beg to announce that their New Fine Art Galleries, recently added to the former Premises, are NOW OPEN for Inspection. Admission, between the hours of Ten and Four, on presentation of Address Card.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS. THE ELEVENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES is now OPEN. 5, Pall-mall East. Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. GASK—ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "Triumph of Christianity," "Christian Martyrs," "Francesca di Rimini," "Noophya," "Tritania," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE ANNUAL BALL IN AID OF THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL will take place at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on THURSDAY, the 30th inst. Adams's Band of Fifty Performers. Principal M.C., Mr. Thomas Butler. Double Tickets, 10s.; Single Tickets, 10s. 6d., including refreshments, may be obtained of the Governor and Committee; the Past Officers of the Institution; the Stewards of the late Anniversary Dinner; at Austin's Ticket-Office, Piccadilly; at St. James's Hall; and at 127, Fleet-street, of WILLIAM SMALLEY, Secretary.

GEOLOGICAL MINERALOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.G.S., will resume his LECTURES on Mineralogy applied to Geology and the Arts, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Nine a.m., and on Thursday, at Eight p.m. Prof. Tennant gives Private Instruction at his Residence, 149, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1873.

The death of the Emperor Napoleon is an event which cannot but prove peculiarly suggestive to all classes of persons given to reflection. Its immediate effect upon the course of European politics may not be very perceptible, but it would be a mistake to suppose that it will not ultimately exercise over it a vast influence. For nearly twenty years prior to the surrender at Sedan the French Emperor held in his hand the key to the Continental political system. There was a time, indeed, when the boast, however vainglorious it might be, was not by any means an empty one, that "not a cannon could be fired in Europe without the consent of the Tuileries." In the zenith of his power he seemed to be, and was in fact, "the foremost man of all this world." History will, no doubt, assign him his proper place. Meanwhile it would ill become the world, and more particularly France, to deal with that reputation to which they once did homage as to something superhuman, as though it were utterly devoid of substance. The late Emperor was a great man, and a great ruler of men. The mainspring of his actions may have been such as moralists would not, and could not, commend. He may have been self-deceived. He may have reared his edifice of policy upon an insecure and shifting foundation. Fortune may have favoured him beyond even his own expectation. But let it not now be said that Europe, awaiting with feverish suspense the word from his lips which was to indicate its proximate destiny, was held in awe by a man who was nothing better than a charlatan. Under any circumstances Louis Napoleon would have won his way to eminence: under easily conceivable circumstances he would have earned the grateful acknowledgments of mankind.

"The star of Napoleon" shed a baleful influence upon his life. The spirit of his uncle—modified, it is true, by constitutional differences and by the altered condition of society—became in him at once the impulse and the guide of his ambition. It was to him what the goddess Egeria was said to have been to Numa Pompilius. His soul was saturated with the ideas, sentiments, beliefs, plans, determinations, of his great Imperial predecessor. His mother quickened and nursed in his bosom what we may not inaptly describe as the genius of Bonapartism. The dreams it inspired presented themselves to his mind in the shape of obligations. It dictated his code of morality. Like the witches in "Macbeth," it pointed him to a dazzling future; while it concealed from him the crimes and difficulties over which he would have to pass in order to realise it. A spell was upon him, under the coercive power of which he felt himself obliged to put on the crown of his great uncle. Possibly he seized the best opportunity which the state of affairs in France brought within his reach for making himself master of an Imperial throne. How he

would have turned his exalted position to account had it been secured by legitimate means, it is, perhaps, impossible to determine. Certain, however, it is that many of his best purposes were paralysed, before they could be put into practical shape, by the questionable agencies by the aid of which he had climbed into the seat of Caesar. He had lost mastery over himself. He could not achieve his deliverance from those associates who made a way for him to the summit of his grandeur. Spite of the unfavourable *entourage* by which his throne was encircled, he strove hard to do good to his country. He saw clearly enough what it most needed, and he ran some risks for himself, if not for his dynasty, in attempting to give to France the benefit of the best government she could bear. In some respects he was successful. Seemingly, and for a considerable period, he was splendidly so. But in almost every bud there was a canker. The gourd that grew up in the night had a worm at its root. The evil day arrived when the substantiality of the Emperor's work had to be tested by fire. It turned out like the vision which Prospero conjured up, and of which he said—

The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
And all that it inherits, shall dissolve.

The Empire which had its blood-red morning, its splendid noon, its threatening evening, passed away in one of the gloomiest nights that France had ever seen, and the Emperor soon after, but in more tranquil circumstances, passed away with it.

If ever Othello's injunction, "Neither extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," was specially needed, it is so in the instance of the deceased Sovereign. Contemporary society is too close upon the great facts which marked his career fairly to estimate the man himself. The glamour in which they envelop his personal life and character must disappear before we shall be competent to form a just and true judgment concerning them. There is one feature of the Emperor's political conduct, however, which it would be ungracious not to notice at once. He strove to maintain amicable relations with this country, and, from the beginning to the end of his reign, he succeeded in doing so. He had lived amongst, and had learned to respect, the people of England—was grateful to them for the asylum they gave him in unpropitious times, and never forgot in the days of his power the kindness he had received in the time of his exile. There were occasions when the temptations to quarrel with us must have been strong, and would perhaps have prevailed over his will had not his friendship for us been deeply rooted in his breast. Moreover, he was not altogether without provocation. But, while in other matters his purposes were wavering, in preserving international intimacy with England he was stanch and unhesitating. Thus far, assuredly, we owe thanks to his memory, and mingle our grief for his unexpected decease with the tears of his surviving relatives.

Italy, too, will surely recall with pride both what he did and what he permitted to be done on her behalf. Towards the peninsula of the Mediterranean he cherished, undoubtedly, a sincere attachment. He did not love her supremely. He did not profess it. He subordinated her interests to French policy. But the purposes he conceived in her favour were probably disinterested; and when he most disappointed her, he very likely grieved that he was unable to show her why he had felt himself compelled to do so. The redeeming nobleness and generousities of the man sometimes got above the policy and astuteness of the monarch; and for some time to come, at least, he will be more highly spoken of by the international neighbours than by the domestic household of France.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Osborne House. Her Majesty received with much regret the melancholy intelligence of the death of the Emperor Napoleon. The Queen immediately telegraphed a message of condolence, and shortly afterwards Colonel Gardiner left Osborne for Camden Place, with an autograph letter from her Majesty to the Empress. The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Queen yesterday (Friday) week. On Saturday last the Dean of Westminster dined with her Majesty. On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Dean of Westminster. On Monday Count Schouvaloff arrived at Osborne on a special mission from the Emperor of Russia. Count Schouvaloff was presented to the Queen by Earl Granville, who had an audience of her Majesty. The Queen's dinner party included Prince Leopold, the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Earl Granville, Count Schouvaloff, Viscount Bridport, and Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph. The Queen held a Council on Thursday. The Countess of Mayo and the Hon. Terence Bourke have been on a visit at Osborne. Lady Waterpark has succeeded the Marchioness of Ely (who remains at Osborne) as Lady in Waiting, and the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Frances Drummond have arrived as Maids of Honour in Waiting to the Queen. The Hon. Mary Pitt has left Osborne.

The Prince of Wales hunted with Baron Rothschild's hounds on Thursday week. The meet was at Windgrove. Upon receipt of the intelligence of the death of the Emperor, the French play intended to have been performed the same evening at Aston Clinton, the residence of Sir Antony Rothschild, was postponed, by desire of the Prince. On the following day the Prince left Aston Clinton for Marlborough House. On Monday his Royal Highness left for Sandringham. The Princess continues at Sandringham. The ball which was announced for Thursday in honour of the birthday of the Princess is postponed until March 10 (the anniversary of the marriage of her Royal Highness), in consequence of the death of the Emperor Napoleon.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived

at Tottenham House, on Tuesday, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury.

Prince Arthur arrived at Wiesbaden on Wednesday, on a visit to the Imperial Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, who met him at Mayence.

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

The death of the Emperor Napoleon, occurring so suddenly, excited a profound feeling of regret in all classes of society, both at home and abroad, and the deepest sympathy has been shown for the bereaved Empress and her son. The Emperor was unconscious after the sudden seizure which took place twenty minutes before his death. The Empress, with the physicians and the Rev. Dr. Goddard, Roman Catholic minister, was with his Majesty in his last moments. Her Majesty was overwhelmed with grief, and was carried from the room insensible. The Prince Imperial, who was at Woolwich, pursuing his studies, did not reach Camden House until a quarter of an hour after the death of the Emperor, although the journey was made with all possible haste. The grief of the young Prince was very deep, but he at once hastened to the support of his mother, and on the following morning attended mass at eight o'clock, at St. Mary's Church, Chislehurst. Later in the day the post-mortem examination of the Emperor's body was made at Camden House by Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson, in the presence of Dr. Conneau, Dr. le Baron Corvisart, Sir Henry Thompson, Mr. J. T. Clover, and Mr. John Foster. Death took place by failure of the circulation, and was attributable to the general constitutional state of the patient. Sir William Gull left Camden House as soon as the autopsy was over. A cast of the head and face of the Emperor was taken by Signor D. Brucciani. On Saturday the body of his Majesty was embalmed by Mr. C. H. Garstin, after which the Emperor was clothed in the uniform he wore at Sedan, and was placed in the coffin, which was lined with white satin. The Prince of Wales and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Camden House to offer their condolences, but the Empress was too prostrate to be able to see their Royal Highnesses. Prince Napoleon, Princess Clotilde, Princess Mathilde, Prince Lucien, Prince Murat, and other members of the Bonaparte and Murat families also arrived at Camden House, together with many leading Bonapartists. On Monday the relatives and intimate friends of the Emperor paid their last homage to his Majesty, the remains having been inclosed in three coffins, the outer one of which was covered with purple velvet, mounted by silver nails, the lid ornamented by the Imperial crown, the cipher "N," and a Latin cross in silver, and a silver plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Napoléon III., Empereur des Français. Né à Paris le 20 Avril, 1808; Mort à Camden Place, Chislehurst, le 9 Janvier, 1873. R.I.P."

The coffin, which had been removed to the hall, which was fitted up for the lying in state of the Emperor, was edged with bunches of violets, and at the foot was a wreath of the same flowers, with the letter "N" in immortelles. The Emperor's face looked calm, and almost as it was in life. The hands were crossed, and his rings remained upon his fingers; upon his breast was a rose, placed there by the Empress, with an ivory crucifix and a sprig of box. The grand cordon and the plaque of the Legion of Honour were across his Majesty's breast; and he wore also the cross of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, the médaille militaire and the médaille d'Italie; the order of the Garter lay on the bier.

On Tuesday the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh were present at the lying in state of the Emperor. Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Prince Imperial, Prince Napoleon, and other members of the Imperial family. The Princes had a short interview with the Empress. The lying in state was witnessed by between 25,000 and 30,000 persons, all of whom observed the utmost decorum. A large proportion of the assemblage was French.

The Emperor was buried, on Wednesday, in a mortuary chapel within St. Mary's Church. The funeral procession left Camden House in the following order:—Deputation of French workmen (carrying the tricoloured flag of France); the cross-bearer, followed by French clergy; the undertakers and bearers; the hearse, drawn by eight horses in black velvet trappings and feathers, the hearse being hung with the Imperial arms emblazoned on an escutcheon, and the Imperial crown on each side; the Prince Imperial; Prince Napoleon and Prince Lucien Bonaparte, and Prince Achille and Prince Joachim Murat; the representatives of the Queen and the Princes and Princesses of England; various members of the English nobility; the representatives of the Italian army and of the foreign Sovereigns and their Attachés, the Lord Mayor of London and other civic dignitaries, various English officers, cadets from Woolwich belonging to the same company as the Prince Imperial, the marshals and admirals of France, the former Ministers of the Empire, Prefects of the Seine and Police, members of the French Corps Diplomatique, general officers of the French army, military officers of the household of the late Emperor and Empress, senators and deputies of the Corps Législatif and National Assembly, Councillors d'Etat, &c., the rear being closed by adherents of the Empire and a miscellaneous crowd of friends. The mourners, with the exception of the Prince Imperial, walked to the chapel four abreast, and all were bareheaded. Nearly 40,000 persons witnessed the spectacle. Two hundred persons were seated in the church, including Princess Clotilde, Princess Mathilde, Princess Murat, and many ladies of the French nobility, with the ladies of the Imperial household. The Bishop of Southwark met the body and performed the funeral ceremony. The Prince Imperial was painfully affected when taking the last look at the coffin. Upon the return route to Camden House the Prince was greeted with intense enthusiasm, and shouts were raised of "Vive l'Empereur!" "Vive Napoléon Quatre!" "Vive l'Impératrice!" The Empress, with the Prince, appeared at one of the windows of the house and acknowledged the cheers by bowing. Sir Henry Thompson and Sir William Gull were present at the funeral. The members of the Royal family and the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique and of the aristocracy have visited Camden House to evince their sympathy for the Empress. The Duke of Cambridge was prevented being present at the lying in state.

The following were the orders for the British Court's going into mourning on Tuesday last for the Emperor—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen are to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles.

The Court to change the mourning on Tuesday, the 21st inst.—viz., the ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Friday, the 24th inst., the Court to go out of mourning.

About one hundred farm labourers left Liverpool on Wednesday for Brazil.

THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES.

The great strike among the coal and iron miners of Glamorganshire and Monmouth, which has stopped the largest works in that district, where 70,000 men and boys were employed, continues to be an unpleasant feature in the industrial condition of the country. Another attempt, made on Thursday week, at Merthyr Tydvil, to bring about an amicable settlement, having completely failed, it is now expected that the strike will continue until one of the parties is obliged to give in and accept the terms already proposed by the opposite interest. This seems to be the opinion of the masters on the one hand, and of those who are directing the strike on the other. At all the ironworks most of the furnaces are damped down and in process of being blown out. A master will not blow out his furnace if he thinks he will have occasion for it within any reasonable time, because to blow it out and relight it involves an expenditure of about £1000. It seems that the Unionist colliers reckon with confidence on getting their first strike money this week. But already distress is manifesting itself in the houses of the workmen. Some families are without coals to make a fire, or money to buy them, and the furniture has begun to disappear from more than one cottage. The illustrations given in this number of our Journal are furnished by the sketches of our Special Artist, who has visited the town of Merthyr Tydvil, and the principal collieries and iron-works in that neighbourhood, for this express purpose during the last few days. One represents the interior of a miner's cottage; the furniture of which is observed to include a wash-tub, here called a "dolly-tub," with a long-handled wooden implement for the wife to use in cleaning her husband's working clothes, as well as a baking-pan and tin shapes for loaves, with which she prepares the home-made bread. The second of these sketches represents the departure of a number of the miners from Merthyr Tydvil, on their way to seek employment at some of the steam-coal places, which have not yet been directly affected by the strike in the same manner as the collieries that supply coal to the iron-furnaces. The scene at the Dowlais works requires a little explanation. Those "tip-girls," as they are called, who are seen leaving the works, have to separate with a spade the good parts of the iron-ore from the useless parts, and are wont to "tip" the refuse out of their barrows. Their work is very laborious, and much fitter for men than for women. Some of them wear trousers like men, and there is little in appearance that is becoming to the feminine figure. Their complexions are reddish-brown, and their work makes them very dirty; a handkerchief is tied round the girl's head, with the end hanging down behind, giving them rather a foreign aspect; but they are fond of wearing a bit of cheap jewellery. The earnings of these girls are not more than seven shillings a week. As they left the works at Dowlais, some were knitting, others were singing, and affecting not to care for being thrown out of employment. The chief managing proprietor of the Dowlais Works is Sir Ivor Guest, who has at the present time a floating capital of from £800,000 to a million in the collieries and the iron manufactory at this place. He employs 11,000 men, and, with the exception of a comparatively small number, they are all out on strike. The carpenters and fitters and a few of the iron-workers remain in; but of the sixteen furnaces in the works twelve are "damped down." The streets and by-lanes of Dowlais are now thronged with idle men and boys, while the women and young children sit about the doors of the cottages in groups anything but cheerful-looking.

"THE STUDENT."

From the picture by Mr. Dobson, R.A., which we have engraved, it would appear that the artistic ideal of a "student" may be something very much more charming, and very much less awful, than the associations the word will be apt to call up in more prosaic or unpictorial minds. This is no worn and fanatic bookworm, with lofty brow, and sunken eye, and pallid cheek—save where the hectic spot reveals the latent excitement; no solver of abstruse mathematical problems; no speculator in the labyrinth of metaphysics; no diver into the profound mysteries of science; no aged pilgrim groping along the dusty, overgrown by-paths of archeology. The fair "student" of the picture does not in the least suggest the midnight oil or the recluse of the library; on the contrary, she is fresh as a rosebud, and her learning she acquires in the open air and the sunshine, among the flowers, and the leaves, and the birds. What the subject of her researches may be we cannot say, but we venture to assert that her "reading up" of the subject, whatever it be, is amusing rather than laborious, and from the outer aspect of the volume she holds we have no doubt it is full of pretty illustrations. One may smile but can hardly wonder at the painter's notion of studentship, for are not an artist's studies directed chiefly to the pleasant picture-book of Nature?

The inquiry resulting from the Blackburn municipal election petition was concluded, last Saturday, by the validity of the return of Mr. Whittaker being established.

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THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES: EXODUS OF MINERS FROM MERTHYR TYDVIL.



THE STRIKE IN SOUTH WALES: TIP GIRLS LEAVING THE DOWLAIS WORKS.



"THE STUDENT," BY W. C. T. DOBSON, R.A.

The Extra Supplement.

"THE FERRYMAN'S DAUGHTER."

This pleasing example of that sweet and noble kind of girlish beauty which Mr. G. D. Leslie most faithfully portrays will find an easy entrance to the tender part of the reader's fancy without needing a critical eulogy of the design for its artistic merits. What man that is, or has been, young will not sigh to think of the delight he would have had in an hour's voyage upon the tranquil river, with no other companion than this beautiful maid, whose looks and gestures are more eloquent of comforting truth, whether to a lover or an honest friend, than all the books in a pedant's library, and the discourse of learned philosophers, or of the worldly-wise? A man is almost tempted to wish with Byron, not, indeed, that "the desert," but that a lonely hut on the bank of this stream, half hidden in summer by the leafy trees, had been "my dwelling-place," as the poet says, only because of the following condition:—

With one fair spirit for my minister,
That I might fly from all the human race,
And, hating no one, love but only her.

It is not well, however, to indulge such fond and vain regrets. Few and seldom are the instances that permit of anything like this felicity in the social life of mortals, whose relations to each other are usually determined by circumstances not altogether dependent on their individual taste and pleasure. True happiness is to be sought in the steadfast discharge of all domestic duties. Still, the romantic imagination will claim its right to play somewhat freely in a perfectly innocent dream of ideal womanhood and its charming converse. Our worthy neighbour Jones, who is fifty-six years of age, the husband of a good sort of wife, and the parent of seven boys and girls, may be pardoned—we appeal to Mrs. Jones—for entertaining a gentle feeling of this nature with regard to the Ferryman's Daughter, who has no existence but in Mr. Leslie's drawing and in our lithographic print.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Jan. 16.

The death of Napoleon III., dethroned and in exile, and with France reaping the bitter harvest of twenty years of personal government as administered by him, caused far less sensation in Paris than it seems to have done in London. And this was not to be wondered at; for, after the disastrous war of 1870, a very small fraction of the people of France, and a far smaller fraction of the inhabitants of Paris, shared in the Bonapartist dreams of an Imperial restoration, which is now rendered more improbable than ever. The news of the death of the ex-Emperor, which reached Paris last Thursday afternoon, naturally enough threw the Bonapartist party into commotion, but caused no particular excitement among the great majority of the population. It was the subject of conversation in the cafés, on the boulevards, and at the Bourse, where the intelligence was speedily known; the Rentes rose a few centimes; while at Versailles discussion on the event caused the business of the Assembly to be suspended for a quarter of an hour, during which interval M. Rouher and his coterie left for Paris. Eighteen months ago the pulse of France would have beaten to its very centre at the mere rumour of such an event.

On Friday the leading Bonapartist organs, the *Ordre*, the *Pays*, and the *Gauche*, appeared with mourning borders, and announced the ex-Emperor's death in melodramatic terms. Napoleon III., said they, is dead, but the Empire is indestructible. His death does not deprive our cause—the re-establishment of the Empire—of a single chance or hope, its restoration being alike a necessity for public order and the interests of the nation. The leading article of the *Pays*, from the pen of M. Paul de Cassagnac, was violent in the extreme. Terms of opprobrium and reproach were heaped upon the Legitimists, Orleanists, and Republicans, and the Bonapartists were invited to dry their tears and rally round Napoleon IV. and his sorrowing mother. The comments of the independent press naturally varied in tone according to the political party represented by each journal, those of the various Conservative organs, whether partisans of Henri V., the Comte de Paris, or M. Thiers, being however exceedingly moderate. The *Journal des Débats*, which is at present conducted in a thoroughly Republican spirit, was severe in its criticism, and pronounced the Empire to be both dead and buried. Now, at least, it exclaimed, in conclusion, *l'Empire c'est la paix; la paix du tombeau!* The criticism of M. Edmond About in the *XIXe. Siècle* was much in the same strain. "The news," said he, "would only carry the thoughts of Frenchmen towards Alsace and Lorraine, and all its importance might be summed up in these words—the Empire was dead, the Emperor has just died."

The Radical journals announced the death of the ex-Emperor with feelings of unbounded satisfaction. The *République Française*, M. Gambetta's organ, declared that Napoleon III., like Napoleon I., was only powerful through falsehood, and that through falsehood he fell—a reproach which could be equally well applied to the ex-Dictator himself. M. Thiers's newspaper, the *Bien Public*, to the astonishment of everybody, was more than simply moderate in its obituary notice. "France looks on," it said, "moved but calm at the death of him who governed her for twenty years according to his will and his caprice. She goes on her way respecting the tears of friends and the regrets of faithful ones, grave in the presence of this sudden event, but feeling that she loses no force through it; comprehending that it is a souvenir which is effaced and not a hope that vanishes."

But few remarks have been made by the Parisian journals concerning the sympathetic attitude taken up by the English press. The *Soir*, however, contrasts the deep impression caused in England by the ex-Emperor's death with the comparative indifference with which the news was received in France; while the *Journal des Débats* mentions that the peculiarly sympathetic tone of the English and Italian press is but natural, for the former regarded the Emperor as the champion of free trade, and the latter as the author of Italian unity.

The Bonapartist journals of Friday night called attention, with many indignant protestations, to the fact that the *Journal Officiel* of that morning contained no mention of the Emperor's death. The omission was repaired on Saturday, however, when the following curt announcement—a single line—appeared in the non-official portion of the paper:—"Napoleon III. died yesterday, 9th January, at Chiselhurst." Brief as this obituary notice may be, the Bonapartists have no right to complain of it, for it is but little else than a counterpart of the one devoted by the *Moniteur* to Louis Philippe when he died an exile, at the time the ex-Emperor was President of the French Republic, and which ran as follows:—"The *Evening Star* announces the death of the ex-King of the French."

Many contradictory reports have been in circulation con-

cerning the number of officers who applied for permission to attend the funeral of the ex-Emperor. The *Bien Public* mentions, however, that it was only granted to those who occupied a post in the household, or were on the personal military staff of the ex-Emperor, and are not at present on active service. While visiting M. Thiers on Friday, Marshal MacMahon is reported to have said:—"There may be Bonapartist officers, but there is no Bonapartist party in the army, which is devoted to the legal government, and ready, if necessary, to defend it." It has several times been erroneously stated that the Marshal had left for Chiselhurst, but such has not been the case. Both he and the Maréchal contented themselves with addressing letters of condolence to the Empress Eugénie.

The National Assembly has this week been engaged in discussing a bill brought forward by the Duc de Broglie, for the appointment of a Superior Council of Public Instruction to watch over all educational matters. In the present state of education in France the subject is one of great interest, and several powerful speeches have been delivered for and against the bill. Bishop Dupanloup, in the course of an address in favour of the privileges of the clergy, vehemently apostrophised the Republicans; whereupon M. Laurent Pichat exclaimed that it was the Royalist party which provoked acts of violence. A frightful tumult ensued—the Right shouting "Respect a priest!" and the Left rejoicing with "There is no priest here, but only a colleague." Eventually a little calm was restored, and M. Bigot mounted the tribune. Instead of resuming the debate, however, he complained that in the midst of the tumult M. Gambetta had called him a purveyor of the Empire, he having previously asked the ex-Dictator to explain himself concerning the Commune. Upon being requested by M. Grévy to retract his expression, M. Gambetta declined to do so, and was therefore called to order for making use of unparliamentary language.

On Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, the Commission of Thirty had another interview with M. Thiers, who, throwing aside the reserve which he has hitherto shown with regard to all constitutional questions, declared that the Government had carefully examined the various projects that had been brought forward, and that the only one of which it approved, with a few alterations, was that of M. Talon, the chief feature of which is the institution of a Second Chamber. The President of the Republic contrasted this project with a similar one drawn up by the committee, which greatly hampered the President's right to address the Assembly, and concluded by asking the commission to frame a fresh project out of the two. From this it appears certain that under no circumstances will M. Thiers yield his right of speaking whenever he thinks proper in the Chamber.

A singular case has just come before the Tribunal of Rocroi. In the month of October, 1870, a Prussian soldier was shot by a franc-tireur in the environs of Vaux, a little village of the department of the Ardennes. On the morrow a detachment of Prussian Landwehr occupied the village, arrested all the men, and shut them up in the church. They then applied to the Mayor, whom they likewise had in custody, and subsequently to the Curé, requiring them to name the three most objectionable characters in the village, who were to pay the penalty of their lives for the act of an unknown franc-tireur. Both, however, resolutely refused to single out men for execution; whereupon notice was given to the inhabitants of the village that they were to select by lot three out of their number to be shot. Instead of drawing lots, however, they decided, in the most cowardly manner, to choose the necessary victims by vote, and designated two wounded mobiles, strangers to the village. The Prussian commandant objected that they were military men, and did not belong to Vaux; whereupon the peasants chose two married shepherds, one aged fifty-seven and the other sixty-three, and a young unmarried man aged twenty-three, who were forthwith led out to summary execution. To-day the widow of one of these shepherds appeals to the tribunal to compel those who thus barbarously voted her husband's death to allow her a yearly pension of £28. The public prosecutor warmly seconded her demand; and the judgment of the Court, which has been reserved, is certain to be in her favour. In scarcely any country but France, where "mourir pour la patrie" is often enough sung, but not very freely practised, could such an incident have transpired.

ITALY.

The news of the Emperor Napoleon's death has been received with great emotion. The Royal family has gone into mourning, and the Court receptions are interrupted. The King has sent a telegram of condolence to the Empress Eugénie; the Roman Municipal Council have voted an address of condolence; and a national subscription has been opened in the principal cities for a monument to Napoleon III. The municipality of Spoleto, where Napoleon III. first fought for Italy, has voted 2000*l.* towards the erection of a monument. There is a very general sentiment of gratitude to the memory of the deceased. In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signor Lanza rose and said that Italy had heard with profound sorrow the news of the death of the Emperor. Italy, he said, could not forget that he contributed efficaciously, by his advice and his army, to her liberation, independence, and unity. Signor Lanza was loudly cheered. In the Senate, which reopened on Wednesday, an order of the day accepted by the Government was carried unanimously, which declared that the members, sharing the sentiments of the whole nation, expressed their sorrow at the death of the Emperor Napoleon III., who had been the constant friend of Italy, and had fought for her independence. The clerical newspapers, according to the *Daily News* correspondent, speak of the deceased Emperor in a less respectful tone. Full funeral service for the late Emperor was celebrated at Rome, on Wednesday, at the Church of Santa Maria. Cardinal Bonaparte, Prince Humbert, and Signor Lanza were present, together with a number of generals, senators, deputies, all the Liberal members of the aristocracy, and a large number of foreigners. A funeral service was also celebrated in Milan, on Wednesday, in the presence of the authorities and a large congregation.

GERMANY.

The German Emperor has accepted the resignation of Herr von Selchow, the Minister of Agriculture for Prussia, and appointed Count Koenigsmark, the Chief President of the Province of Posen, as his successor.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

By order of the Emperor the Court has gone into mourning for twelve days on account of the death of Napoleon III.

The question between Count Beust and the Duc de Gramont as to the attitude of Austria in the war between France and Germany is still being discussed.

SPAIN.

In Wednesday's sitting of the Senate the Minister of Justice repeated the declaration made by the Minister of State to Congress, denying absolutely that any exchange of notes at Madrid or Washington related to the question of slavery.

The King sent for Marshal Serrano on Monday and had a long conference with him. Offices have been opened in Madrid for the enrolment of volunteers to fight the Carlists in Navarre

and the Basque Provinces. A despatch from Bilbao states that the most important band in Biscay, commanded by Goiriena, has been completely broken up. Goiriena himself, however, escaped.

RUSSIA.

A telegram from St. Petersburg makes the gratifying announcement that the health of the Czarevitch is so far improved that no further bulletins will be issued.

The Budget of the empire for the financial year 1873 not only shows no deficit, but a surplus of revenue over expenditure.

The town theatre at Odessa was burnt on Tuesday.

According to the *Deutsche Zeitung*, the Russian Government has sent a circular despatch on the Khiva expedition to several of its ambassadors abroad for communication to the Governments to which they are accredited. It has been decided to divide the expeditionary forces against Khiva into three columns, one starting from Krasnovodsk, one from Orenburg, and one from Tashkend, or rather from Fort No. 1 on the Syr-Daria. General Kaufmann will take the supreme command. Two nephews of the Emperor, the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinovitch and the Duke of Leuchtenburg, will accompany General Kaufmann as aides-de-camp. The Emir of Khiva is said to have asked aid of the Turkish Sultan as the protector of all Mohammedans, but it is believed that his overtures were at once repulsed. The three expeditions will not start from their bases before March.

AMERICA.

Mr. Secretary Boutwell has determined to leave 44 million dollars of the reserve untouched.

The Committee on Foreign Relations proposes that a sum should be allotted sufficient for securing a large display of American productions at the Vienna International Exhibition.

A telegram from New Orleans states that the "rival Governors" were inaugurated on Tuesday, and that the ceremonies passed off peaceably. The State of Louisiana possesses two Governors, each of whom has his own Legislature.

The Arkansas Legislature has passed a bill enfranchising those persons who had been deprived of the suffrage in consequence of having participated in the rebellion.

It has come out that Mr. Secretary Fish wrote a note to General Sickles, on Oct. 29, in which he urged that, in consequence of the failure of Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba, the United States could not regard the situation unconcernedly. It was a difficult matter for the United States to preserve a neutral position, and the Government would soon be forced to consider a change of policy. A reply sent by the Government of King Amadeus is described as worded both courteously and amicably, and containing "a vague assurance to the United States Government that the emancipation policy entered upon by the Spanish Government will be enforced." Rumours of interference are current at Washington.

The weather on Christmas Day was the coldest known in New England for fifteen years. At daylight the thermometer stood 20 deg. below zero. At noon it stood 8 deg. below, and in the sun in the afternoon it stood about the same. Telegraphic reports from all sections of the State announce the most severe weather ever experienced in New Hampshire. At Lebanon it was 24 deg. below zero; at Lancaster, 45 deg.; and at Whitfield, 55 deg. "The coldest weather for many years," indeed, is the burden of reports from nearly every part of New England. The Maine people complain that they have not known such weather since 1857, and the Mississippi is frozen along its shores for miles above Memphis, for the first time in fifteen years. The *New York Tribune* of Dec. 28 says that an accumulation of ice one mile wide, three miles long, and many feet in height, which had accumulated in the Mississippi, above Memphis, was yesterday (Dec. 27) forced apart by a freshet from the Ohio. The monstrous barrier, torn into floating avalanches, crashed down upon the fleet of steamers below, grinding up twenty of them like egg-shells. Boats and cargoes were swept away, aggregating a loss of £4,000,000. Due warning of the danger was given, and the crews and passengers escaped narrowly.

The next mail for New Zealand, via San Francisco, will be dispatched from London on the evening of Thursday, Feb. 6.

The Governor of Madras has arrived at Calcutta on a visit to the Viceroy.

A telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from Cairo stating that travellers can now ascend the Nile to Corosko, the restrictions having been removed on Jan. 6.

Professor Sylvester, late of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, has been elected a corresponding member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg.

A telegram from Madrid announces the death of Mr. James Hannay, our Consul at Barcelona, well known as the author of "Singleton Fontenoy," and of a number of essays contributed to our periodical literature.

Important intelligence reaches us from China. A Pekin despatch states that the "audience question" has been conceded in favour of the foreign Ministers, and that they will be admitted to the presence of the Emperor shortly.

Mr. Edward Thomas, F.R.S., late of the East India Company's Bengal Civil Service, has been elected corresponding member of the French Academy, for his contributions to Oriental numismatic archaeology.

The ships *Jessie Readman*, for Wellington, with 311 emigrants, and the *Zealandia*, for Invercargill, with 319 emigrants, being the ninth and tenth of Messrs. John Brogden and Son's ships with workmen for the New Zealand railways, have safely arrived within eighty days—all well.

Information has been received from the German Post Office that no packet of newspapers or other printed papers exceeding the weight of one pound can be forwarded via Germany to any of the undermentioned States—viz., Roumania, Servia, Turkey, Norway and Sweden (when forwarded by the route of Stralsund).

There is no army in Europe in which so many languages are spoken as in the Austrian army. The last annual return of military statistics in Austria show that every Austrian officer knows German, 2618 officers speak Hungarian, 2361 speak Polish, 3991 Bohemian, 679 Ruthenian, 2964 Croatian, Servian, and Slavonian, and 1187 Roumanian. Further, 4394 officers speak Italian, 3653 French, 451 English, and 431 converse freely in Russian and Turkish.

A special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, with her Majesty's ship *Challenger*, which left Portsmouth several weeks ago on a scientific cruise round the world, sends an account of a visit paid to her at Lisbon by the King of Portugal, who found much that was interesting in the scientific arrangements of the vessel. Captain Nares and Professor Wyville Thompson showed his Majesty round the ship. The *Hydra* sounding machine, the whaling-guns, the deep-sea leads—everything of interest, in short, down even to the delicate chemical tests, was carefully examined. The *Challenger* was to leave Lisbon last Saturday.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual ball in aid of the funds of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday, when there was a numerous gathering.

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P., played the principal part in a meeting held on Tuesday, at Shoreditch Townhall, to denounce the game laws. The gathering was called by the Anti-Game Law League.

The St. Pancras vestry discussed at great length, on Wednesday, the Act recently passed to prevent the adulteration of food, and eventually agreed to appoint the medical officer of health as food analyst, at an annual salary of £100.

An enthusiastic meeting in favour of the movement to preserve the open spaces in the metropolis was held at Hackney Townhall on Tuesday night. The Lord Mayor and Mr. Charles Reed, M.P., were among the speakers.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for the London International Exhibition of 1873 have decided to offer to art-societies which have no fixed places for the display of their works, space where the productions of each society may be shown together.

A final balance-sheet respecting the erection of the Derby Memorial Schools, in Great Windmill-street, has been issued. It shows that the cost of the undertaking—site, building, and all preparatory or incidental expenses—amounted to £5264, the whole of which is now paid.

A meeting of the working committee appointed at the recent conference convened with a view of establishing a "Hospital Sunday throughout the metropolis, was held at the Mansion House, yesterday week, when arrangements for giving practical effect to the proposal were discussed.

At a meeting, on Tuesday, of the Mansion House Committee for the relief of the sufferers by the Italian inundations it was reported that nearly £6800 had been subscribed, of which amount £5500 had been remitted. Authority was given to send to Rome another remittance of £1000; and the Lord Mayor urged the subject afresh on the public.

Handel's "Israel in Egypt" will be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, on Friday next, with Madame Patey, Miss Edith Wynne, and Mrs. Suter; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Mr. Lewis Thomas, and Mr. Montem Smith as vocalists. Sir Michael Costa will conduct the performance.

A meeting was held in Exeter Hall, on Tuesday night, to form a benevolent association for distressed clerks. A committee was appointed for the purpose of settling details, to be laid before an adjourned meeting for its approval. Lord George Hamilton has kindly offered his assistance and patronage, and has been supported by several other gentlemen of social position.

The London Society of Antiquaries has opened an exhibition of bronze implements and weapons, in continuation of the two exhibitions of stone implements, palæolithic and neolithic respectively, with which it has illustrated the life and habits of pre-historic man. Upwards of 1000 implements have been collected.

The following fixtures have been made for the approaching yachting season:—Royal London Yacht Club—Saturday, June 7, first and second classes; Saturday, June 21, schooners and yawls; Saturday, July 5, third class. New Thames Yacht Club—Saturday May 17, opening cruise; Thursday, May 22, first, second, and third class schooners; Friday, June 6, schooners; Friday, June 20, yawls.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week was 110,760, of whom 36,629 were in workhouses and 74,131 received outdoor relief. These numbers were 11,766 less than in the corresponding week of last year; but compared with 1871 and 1870 the decrease was 49,895 and 46,094 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved was 576, of whom 419 were men, 139 women, and 18 children under sixteen.

The general meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts took place at the rooms of the society, 9, Conduit-street, on the 9th inst.—Major Britten in the chair. The chairman, in congratulating the members on the success of the past session, announced that during the year 101 new members had been elected.—The society held, on Thursday, the first of a series of four soirées in the Gallery of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall.

There is to be a medical congress in London in connection with the British Medical Association in the course of the present year, under the presidency of Sir William Ferguson, Bart. The congress will be held in the first week of August, and will be divided into sections for medicine, surgery, public (or preventive) medicine, obstetrics, physiology, and pathology, and addresses will be delivered on the medical sciences by selected orators on each of the three days of the meeting. It is ten years since the association met in London, when the chairman was Dr. Barrows, the president of the Royal College of Surgeons. The association now numbers among its members nearly 5000 medical practitioners.

At the London School Board on Wednesday the adjourned debate on a motion of Dr. Barry, which raises what is called "the religious difficulty," was resumed, and after considerable discussion again adjourned. The works committee presented a report on the subject of the proposed new offices for the board on the Thames Embankment. Four architects had been invited to compete, and Messrs. A. W. Blomfield, G. F. Bodley, J. O. Scott, and Sir M. Digby Wyatt had sent in designs. Of these the committee recommend Mr. Bodley's, whose plans are estimated to cost £19,800. The report was adopted.—A deputation from the board waited upon Mr. Forster, last Saturday, to lay before him certain changes which the board had unanimously agreed ought to be made in the Education Act.

The health of London continues to be exceptionally good. Last week 2587 births and 1202 deaths were registered. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births exceeded by 201, while the deaths were 699 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which in each of the two previous weeks had been equal to 19 per 1000, was again 19 last week, and lower than in any of the other large English towns. The 1202 deaths last week included 5 from smallpox, 12 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 34 from whooping-cough, 22 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 102 deaths were referred, against 118 and 104 in the two preceding weeks. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused only 400 deaths, against 416 and 419 in the two preceding weeks. The fatal cases of bronchitis were but 147, against a corrected weekly average of 326. To different forms of violence 42 deaths were referred; 35 were the result of negligence or accident, including 18 from fractures and contusions, 4 from burns and scalds; 4 from drowning, 1 from poison, and 5 from suffocation. Three cases of suicide and 2 of infanticide were registered. Three of the deaths from fractures and contusions, resulting from negligence or accident, were caused by horses or vehicles in the streets.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS

Browne, Walter E., to be Rector of Walton Eliensis, Norfolk.
Davies, W. C.; Rector of Ashby, Norfolk.
Davies, W. C.; Curate of Aberystwyth; Incumbent of Ystradffyn, Carmarthenshire.
Fleming, Francis P., of Magdalen College, Cambridge; Bishop's Commissary and Official for the Diocese of Orkney.
Gobat, S. B.; Incumbent of Seaford, Lancashire.
Johnson, H. Graydon; Vicar of Tolland, Somerset.
Knocker, W. G.; Vicar of Alvanley, Cheshire.
Knollys, Erskine W.; Curate of Saltwood; Vicar of Addington.
Mogridge, H. T.; Rector of Knill, Herefordshire.
Morgan, Henry; Vicar of Compton Abbadie, Cheltenham.
Ramsay, Walter Marlow; Incumbent of St. Ninian's, Castle-Douglas.
Shipman, Canon; Surrogate in the Diocese of Carlisle.
Shore, T. Teignmouth; Incumbent of Berkeley Chapel, Mayfair.
Turner, G. H.; Vicar of Branksea, Dorset.
Verney, W. R.; Rector of Lighthorne, Warwickshire.

The Sunday evening services at St. Paul's began on Sunday with a sermon preached by the Bishop of Rochester.

The Rev. Henry Venn, the venerable secretary of the Church Missionary Society, died on Monday, full of years.

A memorial of the late Bishop Waldegrave has been erected in Carlisle Cathedral, in the south aisle, near the cloth screen which now separates that aisle from the communion table.

Bishop Horder, the newly-consecrated Bishop of Mooseonee, in the Hudson Bay Territory, has been visiting the Archbishop of Canterbury at Addington. He preached on Sunday afternoon in the parish church, and gave an account of his experiences among the Crees, Ojibbeways, and Esquimaux.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

OXFORD.

Mr. John Ruskin, M.P., LL.D., Honorary Student of Christ Church, and Honorary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, has been re-elected to the office of Slade Professor of Fine Art, without opposition.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Moderators and Examiners for the Mathematical Tripos have published the list of candidates approved for mathematical honours. Of the 105 candidates, one hundred have passed, two have acquitted themselves so as to be entitled to an ordinary degree, two have been excused the general examination for the ordinary degree, and one only has failed entirely. The examination in the higher branches will be resumed on Monday, in the Senate-House, and will continue until Friday. The final list—arranged in three classes, and designated Wranglers, Senior Optimes, and Junior Optimes—will be published in the Senate-House on the morning of Friday, the 24th inst.

An examination in classics, mathematics, and English will be held at Trinity Hall, on April 1, with the view of electing to two exhibitions, of the value of £70 per annum each. Candidates must be under twenty years of age.

Mr. E. C. Clark, of Trinity, is to be the Regius Professor of Civil Law, in place of Mr. Abdy, who has resigned.

The election of the Hulsean Lecturer will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 11.

The subject for the Burney Prize for the present year is "Christian Prayer, considered in relation to the belief that the Almighty governs the world by general laws."

The next theological examination will begin on Tuesday, April 22.

It has been definitely arranged that Lord Neaves is to be installed as Rector of St. Andrew's University on Thursday, Feb. 13, when he will deliver his inaugural address. We understand that Lord Neaves has signified his intention of offering four prizes annually during his term of office, to be competed for by students attending the University, in place of one large prize annually, as was the custom of previous Rectors.

The Rev. B. Christopherson, Head Master of Moulton School, Lincolnshire, has been appointed Head Master of Newcastle Royal Free Grammar School, at a salary of £600.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

FORCE AND MOTION.

Dr. William Rutherford, F.R.S.E., the new Fullerton Professor of Physiology, on Tuesday week, the 14th inst., began a course of twelve lectures on the Forces and Motions of the Body. In his introductory remarks he commented on the various modes of motion going on in the living body—mechanical, electrical, thermal, sonorous or vibratory, and chemical; and he then proved by experiments that all these motions may be transformed into each other—mechanical motion giving rise to electricity, heat, and sound, and the converse. Having alluded to atomic, molecular, and molar motions, he stated that all motion results from the action of force, the nature of which is unknown, but which has been defined as causing and suspending motion, or changing its direction. He then characterised and illustrated the forces of gravity, chemical affinity, cohesion and adhesion, as well as the dual or polar forces of attraction and repulsion exhibited in electricity and magnetism. Energy was described as different to force, but implying its existence, and as being the power of doing work. When a weight is raised by a cord, it acquires energy, which is termed potential till the weight is let fall, when the energy is termed kinetic. The potential chemical energy of a lucifer-match is changed to kinetic by friction. Proceeding then to the subject of his course, the Professor stated that the ordinary mechanical motions of the body are mostly due to forcible changes in the shape of the contractile tissues, which may or may not be prompted by nervous action, the direction of these motions being either indefinite or definite. Motion in an indefinite direction, which is found in the corpuscles of white blood, mucus, and connective tissue, was termed amoebiform; from its similarity to the movements of the protameba and ameba, the lowest forms of animal life, being masses of mere jelly or protoplasm. Motion in a definite direction was illustrated by reference to the movements of the pigment-cells of the frog and of the animalcules named bacteria, and also in the ciliary motion observed in the gills of the oyster and mussel, which also occurs in the higher animals. Several of these interesting phenomena were exhibited on the screen by the aid of the microscope and the electric lamp.

By advices from Dr. Kirk, dated Zanzibar, Nov. 30, we learn that letters had arrived there from Unyamwebe reporting that Dr. Livingstone had received the men sent up by Mr. Stanley, and that he started on Aug. 18 for the interior. No letters had come to hand from Dr. Livingstone himself.

The School of Art of the Royal Dublin Society (which is connected with South Kensington) was visited on Thursday week by the Viceroy and Countess Spencer, who expressed their gratification at the progress of the students, as shown by water-colour and oil paintings, drawings, and designs for art-manufactures. The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., accompanied their Excellencies.

LAW AND POLICE.

The following are the arrangements for the forthcoming spring circuits, viz.:—Home: the Lord Chief Justice of England (Sir A. J. E. Cockburn, Bart.) and Mr. Justice Brett. Oxford: Mr. Justice Quain and the successor to Mr. Justice Byles. Western: Mr. Baron Pigott and Mr. Justice Grove. Norfolk: the Lord Chief Baron (Sir Fitzroy Kelly) and Mr. Baron Martin. Northern: Mr. Justice Archibald and Mr. Baron Pollock. Midland: the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas (Sir W. Bovill) and Mr. Justice Denman. North Wales: Mr. Justice Mellor. South Wales: Mr. Justice Lush. Mr. Baron Bramwell remains in town.

A vacancy has occurred in the judicial bench of the Court of Common Pleas by the resignation of Mr. Justice Byles.

Mr. Justice Quain, yesterday week, presided over the annual meeting of the Legal Education Association, when Mr. Amplett, Q.C., M.P., was elected president in succession to Lord Selborne.

At the sittings at Judges' Chambers on Tuesday Mr. Justice Grove stated that he wished publicity given to the announcement that the Judges were of opinion that, except on special permission, the proceedings at their chambers should not be reported in the newspapers.

In Vice-Chancellor Bacon's Court on Tuesday a firm of solicitors at Canterbury, who had paid over without warrant £700 to the brother and joint executor of the plaintiff, a lady, was ordered to make good the amount and to pay costs. The suit was brought on the insolvency of the brother's estate.

In the Court of Probate on Wednesday Sir J. Hannen gave judgment in an important will case. The testator, Mr. Thomas Holme, died at an advanced age, worth nearly £100,000, which he bequeathed to charitable institutions, entirely ignoring his relatives. It was contended that the testator was insane when he made the will; but the Judge held that, though the document was eccentric, and the deceased had often conducted himself in a singular manner, there was no proof of mental incapacity. He therefore pronounced for the will.

Sir J. Hannen has also given judgment in a will case which was tried some time back. The testator, the Rev. George Harter, late of Cranfield, in Bedfordshire, died in February, 1872, having made a will on June 6, 1862, and a codicil on Aug. 31, 1863. The will, as drawn up by the solicitor's clerk who prepared it, disposed only of the testator's realty, and there was an intestacy as to the personality, which amounted to about £150,000. This sum would therefore be divisible between the widow and five daughters of the testator, who were otherwise provided for, and his five sons, under the Statute of Distribution. It was proved that the intention of the testator clearly was to divide his personality into six parts, of which his eldest son should take two parts and the four other sons one part each. Sir J. Hannen held that he had no power to alter the will, although he admitted that an error had been made. He pronounced for the will as it stood.

In the Court of Bankruptcy, on Monday, a receiver was appointed to the estate of Messrs. Seare and Essex, silk merchants, of Great Winchester-buildings, who have filed a petition for liquidation. The liabilities are estimated at £150,000.

A petition for liquidation has been filed by Anselmo Vivanti, described as of 1, Jeffery's-square, St. Mary-axe, merchant, trading as A. Vivanti and Co. The debtor was heavily engaged in the silk trade, and his liabilities are returned at £616,307, but it is stated that most of the creditors are secured either by produce or bills. The assets, including such portions as may be in the hands of creditors, are of the estimated value of £500,000.

The suspension is announced of Messrs. Heitz and Devèze, silk merchants, of 14, Great Winchester-street. The liabilities are estimated at between £300,000 and £400,000.

Mr. Pigou (Pigou and Wilks), of 34, Throgmorton-street, and Dartford Powder Works, who suspended payment in September last with liabilities of £100,000 unsecured, has made arrangements under which his creditors will be paid in full.

In the Bankruptcy Court, yesterday week, there was an adjourned first meeting for proof of debts and appointment of trustees to the estate of the claimant to the Tichborne baronetcy. The bankrupt was unrepresented, and the petitioning creditor, through his solicitor, pressed that the case might be allowed to proceed. Mr. Registrar Hazlitt, in again ordering a short adjournment, intimated that, unless good cause could be shown to the contrary, the case would go on in the usual way when next it was called upon for hearing.—Last Saturday an application by Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., was made in the Court of Queen's Bench for a rule calling upon Messrs. Whalley and Onslow to answer for their speeches, in December last, at St. James's Hall, in respect to the case of "the Claimant," which Mr. Hawkins contended were a contempt of Court. The rule was granted; and the Court directed Messrs. Whalley and Onslow to attend next Monday.—Wednesday, April 23, has been fixed for the beginning of the Tichborne claimant's trial on the double charge of perjury and forgery; and the proceedings will continue daily without intermission.

One of the gas stokers who lately struck work was, last Saturday, sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for an assault upon a fellow-workman who is in the employment of the same company.

Several cases were disposed of at Tuesday's sitting of the Central Criminal Court. James Saunders, for stealing £200 worth of silk from the Great Northern Railway, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Charles Ash, for unlawfully wounding George Edward Taylor, was ordered to be kept in penal servitude for five years. Margaret Partridge, for having unlawfully wounded her husband, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour. Henry Kirwin, committed for fraud on a military tailor, by falsely representing himself as an officer in the Royal Engineers, and thus obtaining goods on credit, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment. On Wednesday Mary Anne Moriarty, aged forty, was tried for the murder of her husband. Both were of Irish descent, and lived in a lodging-house in Drury-lane. It was proved that the husband was addicted to drink, and neglected to make proper provision for his wife and six children; and on the evening of Dec. 7 a quarrel occurred between them, which resulted in the prisoner inflicting upon him a mortal wound with a chopper. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and she was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.

Two of the men lately sentenced to death at the Durham Assizes, for the murder of Joseph Waine, a street-sweeper, at Spennymoor, last November, were, on Monday, hanged in Durham County Prison.

The marriage of Prince Leopold of Bavaria with the Archduchess Gisela of Austria is appointed to take place on April 24 next.



OUR SPECIAL ARTIST'S VOYAGE TO CHINA: CHINESE COOLIES COALING THE STEAMER AT HONG-KONG.

NEW BOOKS.

A similarity of title forms a certain bond of connection between *The Black Sea, Caucasus, and Caspian*, by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Thurlow Cunyngame, K.C.B., F.R.G.S., &c. (John Murray), and *A Journey through the Caucasus and the Interior of Persia*, by Augustus H. Mounsey, F.R.G.S., &c. (Smith, Elder, and Co.), though the points of contact between the two authors are not so numerous as they might at the first blush be expected to be. The author of the former work went from London to Cologne, from Cologne to Vienna, from Vienna to Pesth, from Pesth to Temesvar and Basiach, thence by steamer down the Danube to Orsova, and Kalafat, and Widdin, and Rustchuk; thence to Bucharest, back to Rustchuk, and thence to Schumla, and Varna, and Constantinople; thence to Odessa and the too-familiar Crimea, through the narrow straits of Yenikale into the muddy waters of the Sea of Azof, and so to Taganrog; thence to Rostof, on the river Don, and up the Don and past the homes of the Don Cossacks to the wharf at Kalach; then across by rail to the Volga, thence by the Volga to Astrakhan, thence by the Caspian Sea to Petrovsk, with a march into Daghestan as far as Vladicavcas; thence by the famous Pass of Dariel to Tiflis, the capital of Georgia; from Tiflis to Erivan, thence to the convent of Itchmiazin and the fort of Alexandropol, on the Turkish frontier; thence to Borjome, thence to the town and port of Poti, thence to Batoum, and to Trebizond, and Constantinople, and so home by way of Trieste. The author of the latter work, which apparently contains the record of experiences less recently, but, on the other hand, less hastily, gathered than those set forth in the former work, made his way from London by Dover, Calais, Brussels, and so on to Trieste and Constantinople; thence to Sinope, Samsoun, Trebizond, Batoum, Poti, and Tiflis; thence, with telegraph-wires for his constant companions, to Teheran; thence, with the same companions, ultimately met by the Persian Gulf cable which connects them with Kurrachee, to Isphahan and Shiraz, the burial-place of Hafiz and Saadi; thence back northwards, by Persepolis and so on, to Isphahan and Teheran; thence to Resht and to the port of Enzelli to steam along the Caspian Sea to Derbend, the capital of the Caucasian province of Daghestan; thence to Astrakhan; thence up the Volga, to arrive in the longrun at Nishni Novgorod, in the railway-station of which town the author threw away his pen, lest, if he halted to see and describe what he would fain have seen and described, he should miss the train which was to convey him homewards, and enable him to reach England in time for grouse-shooting on Aug. 12. It is fortunate for readers that the two authors, who have both written unusually interesting and readable books, do not, even when their lines of travel touch, dwell, unless in a few inevitable cases, upon the same points. Each work has attached to it a map, showing the course followed by the traveller; and General Cunyngame's work is really embellished by some excellent illustrations furnished by his son, Mr. Henry Hardinge Cunyngame, of St. John's College, Cambridge. Both authors travelled under favourable auspices, so far as their own social position and the countenance or comradeship extended to them by distinguished foreigners are concerned; and whereas the soldier's personal reminiscences give a peculiar charm to all that he has written about the Crimea, the civilian, on the other hand, having been unexpectedly obliged to take up his residence in Persia for a considerable time, writes with more than average authority about a country the real features of which are to most of us a not much less inscrutable mystery than those of the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan were to the far too inquisitive damsel. No dire consequences, however, will follow Mr. Mounsey's far from appalling revelations.

The impossibility of inducing rivers to flow back to their sources has for many ages been generally admitted; but the task is still sometimes attempted by sanguine spirits, as, for instance, in *Streams from Hidden Sources*, by B. Montgomerie Ranking (Henry S. King and Co.). The compiler of seven admirable romances taken from old legendary lore has made an agreeable and a far from uninteresting book; but his case is desperate if he hopes to turn us back, whether we be readers or writers, or both, from the fiction of the present to that of the past. Our course, even in respect of imaginative works, is inevitably onward, and it may be, downward, but is certainly unable to be turned backward. We derive enjoyment from the occasional perusal of an old legend in its old, quaint language and with its ancient forms of thought and terms of expression just as we do from the occasional examination of an antique plough; but we could no more satisfy our yearnings after fiction with such legends than our desires for a particular agricultural implement with such a plough. We may even go so far as to acknowledge that, in proportion to their lights, the men of olden time were wiser than we are in our day; but, for habitual reading, there must be an air of contemporaneity. Besides, our compiler himself admits that his favourites sometimes require a great deal of expurgation before they are clean enough for modern delicacy; and such a confession proves that modern writers have improved in at least one essential point. Nor is it by any means certain that whatever was good amongst olden lore has not by this time become consolidated with modern ideas, so that to go in search of it to the original storehouse is something like a work of supererogation. However, the stories which the compiler has collected together are, severally, "Cupid and Psyche," from the "Golden Ass;" the "Life of St. Eustace," from the "Golden Legend;" "Alexander and Lodowick," from the "Seven Wise Masters;" "Fulgentius," from the "Gesta Romanorum;" "Sir Urre of Hungary," from the "Mort d'Arthur;" "Isabella, or the Pot of Basil," from the "Decameron;" and the "Marriage of Belphegor," by Machiavelli; and, though the volume is not likely to succeed in casting out the devil of modern fiction, it will afford a very pleasant change, rendered all the pleasanter by the explanatory and preparatory pages with which the compiler has introduced each story.

Readable translations, in good English, of M. Jules Verne's works ought to command readers; and the anonymous translators, in the cases of *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* and *Meridiana: The Adventures of Three Englishmen and Three Russians in South Africa* (both published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.), have certainly produced very readable versions. Then there are pictorial illustrations, profuse in number, excellent in quality, striking and suggestive in character. The manner in which the author mingles together in most artistic proportions the scientific, the adventurous, the picturesque, the humorous, and even the terrible, is quite a triumph of skilful mensuration. The happy result, of course, is that attention is constantly receiving fresh impulses; an effect is produced similar to that which accompanies a continual change of scene; and fascination becomes so strong that it is almost impossible to break off, even at the end of a chapter. In fact, the chief, and probably the only, objection that can be urged against the books is that, if they be put into the hands of intelligent young folk, a forgetfulness of everything else may be superinduced, healthful play may be neglected for the sedentary delight of such insinuating study, refreshing sleep may be interfered with, and risks of fire may be incurred by the employment of

supreptitious candles, and even the regular meal may be altogether declined or dispatched with a haste and recklessness unfavourable to digestion. But then the same objection might be urged to "The Arabian Nights," and other works scarcely more amusing or absorbing and certainly less instructive than those which have given occasion for these remarks.

Something solid and profitable is to be learned from *Physics and Politics*, by Walter Bagehot (Henry S. King and Co.). A competent writer has written a few papers to show how the new ideas, an unseen world of which has for the last fifty years been gradually occupying the air about us and imperceptibly affecting us, "are modifying two old sciences—politics and political economy." The new ideas are intimately connected with the huge strides made during the last half-century by physical knowledge. The scope of the author's work will be best inferred from the sub-title, in which it is described as a collection of "thoughts on the application of the principles of 'natural selection' and 'inheritance' to political society." The "thoughts" are propounded and illustrated in a series of essays which will be more satisfactory to the reader who desires valuable suggestions than to the reader who expects a clear and continuous process of demonstration. One would, in fact, be inclined to say that attention is drawn rather to general laws by which the progressive, stationary, or retrogressive states of human society are influenced than to particular points in which the politics and political economy of the last fifty years have been and are being modified by the new ideas that have sprung into existence during that period. The essays are entitled, respectively, "The Preliminary Age," "The Use of Conflict," "Nation-Making," "The Age of Discussion," and "Verifiable Progress Politically Considered."

Whoever is given to the study of comparative mythology may find considerable assistance, and whoever has merely a spontaneous liking for legendary lore may meet with an agreeable entertainment in the learned and delightful pages of *Tales of the Teutonic Lands*, by George W. Cox, M.A., and Eastace Hinton Jones (Longmans). The authors have before now published most interesting results of their joint labours in their special field of investigation; and their latest work forms an appropriate and beautiful pendant to what they have previously elaborated in common. Mr. Cox is again Mercurius, or the chief speaker—that is to say, he furnishes the introduction, the reading of which is a good and almost necessary preparation for whoever would obtain the best possible light for an intelligent perusal of the tales themselves. Stories of the Volsungs, the Nibelung story, Walter of Aquitaine, the story of Hrudtrich and Hildeburg, the Gudrun lay, the story of Frithjof and Ingebjorg, Grettir the Strong, Gunnlaug and the fair Helga, and Burnt Njal, make up the contents of the volume. Some of the tales bear upon the faces as well as the titles of them proofs of their Scandinavian rather than Teutonic breed, but it is very justly pleaded that "their general character and their wide popularity may render it unnecessary to apologise for their insertion."

An apology is proffered, but hardly needed, for *The Mormons and the Silver Mines*, by James Bonwick, F.R.G.S. (Hodder and Stoughton). No doubt certain phases of Mormonism have been dwelt upon even to the verge of nausea. But the subject is a very important one, and may well be treated of again and again when it is not handled in the flippant, or prurient, or mystic, or glowing styles which are not unfamiliar to us, but is examined, as it exhibits its various tendencies towards change, by a keen, penetrating, philosophical eye, and has its peculiarities set forth and discussed in plain, unvarnished periods. The proper spirit and the proper method are displayed in the work under consideration, and from its pages may be culled, in respect of the Mormons, certain curious facts which may be new to many and will certainly be interesting to all. But if unquestionably useful information be especially desired, it will be found in the last part of the volume, pp. 282-418, devoted to "the practical question of silver mines, so rapidly developing within and without the border of Mormonland." The author is quite right to feel that attention is certainly due, whatever may be thought of what he has written about the Mormons, to the geological portion of his work. He points to "the increasing investment of English capital in American mines;" he does something towards a supply of the intelligence which is loudly demanded "respecting such metallic resources, which are necessarily connected with questions of geological science;" and he would fain provide a guiding-star for "the rapidly extending spirit of emigration" which "asks anxiously for more light upon that supposed *Better Land in the West*."

In the case of a distinguished author it is well to gather up the fragments which remain of his writings, and "which, though acknowledged by him, have never been reprinted here or given to English readers" so that it does not betoken an over-sanguine temperament to expect a pretty warm welcome for a *Memoir of Nathaniel Hawthorne; with Stories now first Published in this Country*, by H. A. Page (Henry S. King and Co.). The stories, though it was hardly likely that they would add much, if at all, to their author's reputation, have, to say nothing of intrinsic merits, the charm of being characteristic; and they therefore affect us in a manner similar to that in which we are affected when we look upon an old friend's portrait, taken long before we knew him, and recognise, or fancy we recognise, a likeness here and there, though we should never have guessed for whom it was intended unless somebody had told us. The memoir is a very sympathetic and simple, but effective, biographical sketch of that literary star who in youth was the shy but influential fellow-student of Longfellow, Cheever, Franklin Pierce, and Horatio Bridge, all of whom are said to have acknowledged the sway he exercised over them.

Anybody who desires to know what manner of man is called a "Dekabrist" in Russia may appease inquisitiveness by means of *Russian Conspirators in Siberia: a Personal Narrative*, by Baron R—, a Russian Dekabrist, translated from the German by Evelyn St. John Mildmay (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The "narrative" refers to matters which took place so long ago as 1825, when the bungle which seems to have attended the late Emperor Nicholas's accession occasioned or gave opportunity for exciting a military revolt. It is not very easy to make out why or how the narrator and his handful of troops became implicated; but implication, in his case, was certainly followed by condign punishment. Perhaps he ought, as was said of him by a stern official, to have been hanged; but "fourteen years' imprisonment and exile" cannot be considered to fall very far short of sufficient expiation. What he underwent during those fourteen years is generously acknowledged by him, in the preface, to have been not altogether undeserved, and a description of it occupies the greater part of his volume. There is an appendix containing a "sketch of the secret societies of Russia, 1815-25."

The Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, author of a charming and, it is to be hoped, universally known "Book about Roses," has published, with the quaint title of *The Six of Spades* (William Blackwood and Sons), a very pleasant, chatty, genial, amusing,

and didactic volume concerning "the garden and the gardener." The humour of it, as the heroic Nym would have said, is as follows:—There is supposed to be a horticultural club or brotherhood called "The Six of Spades," consisting of a president and five other members. The author is the president. He first of all introduces the reader, with many an episcopal remark bearing upon horticulture, to the persons, pursuits, and sentiments of the five members whose president he is; and then he transcribes, to the reader's great gain in the way of entertainment and information, six lectures understood to have been delivered, respectively, by the president and the five other members. The subjects of the lectures are, severally, "Rosa Bonheur," "The Lady Alice," "On Bedding Out," "Shows and Showings," "Sairey Jane Jones" (a song in place of a lecture), and "The Happiness of a Garden." The tone of the book is such as to convince the most sceptical that the sign of "The Jolly Gardeners," which is by no means an uncommon one, cannot be objected to on the score of inappropriate epithet. At the same time, the jollity is not carried beyond bounds; it is duly tempered by the reflection that "it is well to be merry and wise."

A couple of novels which may be read with a fair prospect of entertainment are *Ruth Maxwell*, by Lady Blake (Hurst and Blackett), and *Marchmont of Redlands*, by E. S. Maine (Smith, Elder, and Co.), in three and two volumes respectively. A shadow of melancholy hangs over both stories, but in both the gloom is relieved by many a bright ray and many a dash of vivid colour. Both stories have the charm of originality in respect of characters as well as of incidents; and both present a picture of peculiar and distressing domestic relations. In the former, Ruth Maxwell is the step-daughter of a lady who, after having been the wife of a grandee and the mother of that grandee's son and daughter, leaves the wealth and dignity she enjoyed as Mrs. Beaumont, widow of the great Mr. Beaumont, to become the wife of a poor surgeon, and is promptly disowned by her little son, Louis, and ultimately wiped out, apparently, from the memory of both her children; but, by accident, Ruth Maxwell, who lives with her twice-widowed step-mother, falls in with Louis Beaumont. Love has, consequently, some rare sport; and there arise complications, of which the commencement, continuation, and ultimate disentanglement may be best and most agreeably studied in the pages of the novel itself. In the latter, Isabel Home, a charming creature and equal to the immortals, unites herself by clandestine marriage with "Marchmont of Redlands," who has the misfortune to be afflicted with hereditary insanity; and the union is, of course, attended by direful consequences, amongst which may be included the refusal of Isabel's father to have anything, at any rate of an amicable kind, to do with "Marchmont of Redlands." The end of it all is fully and powerfully described by the novelist, to whom the curious are hereby referred for information. Howbeit Isabel has an invalid mother, whose character is so neatly and happily sketched by the author, that nothing could very well be more exquisitely done; and such a fair and frank and winning cousin, named Christie, that to make her acquaintance, on paper only, does one's heart a great deal of good.

As beautiful and bright and fresh as the scenes to which it wafts us over the blue Mediterranean, and as pure and innocent, but piquant and sprightly, as the little girl who plays the part of its heroine, is the admirable little book, with its five illustrations, called *In the Golden Shell; a Story of Palermo*, by Linda Mazini (Macmillan and Co.). From the first page to the last it is full of nature faithfully and vividly delineated. It is simple, no doubt, and deals for the most part with minor matters; but simplicity is always commendable, and the story is intended for children. Nothing more lifelike was ever put upon paper than the description, at the outset, of the little girl who wakes, one eye after the other, in her little berth at sea; cranes over to look at her mother, sleeping below, and to ask for leave to get up; is awed by sight of the pale face, eloquent of fatigue, into unwonted forbearance; suffers the tortures of Tantalus at the glimpse she catches, through the little square window, of rippling sea and roseate islands; forms the desperate resolution of, for the first time in her life, herself dressing herself; and does dress herself—after a fashion. And with similar touches of nature the volume abounds.

A book to be respectfully but warmly applauded is *Sagas from the Far East*, by the author of "Patranas," &c. (Griffith and Farran). It is a collection of "Kalmouk and Mongolian traditional tales;" and so much of learning and labour has been bestowed upon it that it is a store-house from which the reader may extract the wherewithal to indulge a studious humour as well as the wherewithal to pleasantly beguile a lagging hour. In the preface will be found guidance and salutary advice as to the spirit in which a perusal of the tales should be commenced; and in the truly copious, not to say voluminous, notes there is quite a small library of explanatory and illustrative information. And an air of finish is communicated to the whole by the addition of a "glossary-index."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

LADY CAROLINE FORBES.

Lady Caroline Selina Forbes died at Wiesbaden, on the 31st ult., in the seventy-fourth year of her age. Her Ladyship was the last surviving child of George, sixth Earl of Granard, by Lady Selina Frances Rawdon, fourth daughter of John, first Earl of Moira. Her eldest brother, George John, Viscount Forbes, died *vita patris*, leaving two sons, of whom the elder is the present Earl of Granard, K.P.

MAJOR-GENERAL WYNELL-MAYOW.

George Wynell-Mayow, C.B., of Bray, Cornwall, and Clipston, Norfolk, Major-General in the Army, formerly of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and recently Deputy Quartermaster-General at Dublin, died suddenly, on the 1st inst. This gallant officer, who entered the Army in 1852, served in the Crimea, 1854 to 1856, as Brigade-Major to the Light Cavalry Brigade, and was appointed Quartermaster-General of the Cavalry Division. He was born, Aug. 31, 1808, the eldest son of Philip Wynell-Mayow, Esq., of Bray, Cornwall, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Colonel Charles Deare, and was the representative of the old Cornish family of Mayow. He married, Aug. 16, 1842, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, D.D., Bishop of Cork, but was left a widower, without issue, in 1848.

The Dowager Empress of Brazil, widow of the Emperor Peter I., is seriously ill.

The late Mr. Lord succeeded as curator of the Brighton Aquarium by Mr. W. Savile, of the British Museum.

Her Majesty has conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. John Cordy Burrows, the thrice-elected Mayor of Brighton.

At the annual distribution of prizes of the Nottingham School of Art, on Wednesday, Mr. Co'e, C.B., announced his intention, after fifty years of public service, of resigning his post in connection with the South Kensington Museum.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHINA.

The Special Artist of this Journal sent to China, for the purpose of supplying Illustrations of the ceremonies at the Court of Pekin, upon the late occasion of the Emperor's marriage, and of delineating the scenery, buildings, costumes, and national habits of the Chinese Empire, has made his way to the famous Great Wall, which is some two hundred miles north-west of the capital, and was anciently the defensive boundary against the Tartars. He sends us a view of the Nan-Kow Pass, which leads through the hills from Pekin to Mongolia, and is on the line of the Siberian route to Russia. Being the nearest pass from Pekin, it is the one selected by visitors going to the Great Wall. There is a stream of clear running water, which on ordinary occasions occupies but a small portion of the valley; but the huge blocks of stone and water-worn boulders scattered about across its whole breadth show what this stream is when heavy rains take place. The great bulk of the commerce between China and Mongolia and Siberia goes by way of this pass; camels and mules are constantly passing here in long files laden with goods. At times there may be seen the foreigner, like our Special Artist, as he struggles on his beast over the stony bed of this wild ravine to see the Great Wall of China. The Chinamen, but more particularly the Chinese women, are anxious to get a peep at the "Barbarians." Also, the Mongol stops his camel, and, as he gazes, a ready laugh can be got from him by a word of recognition. The Mongol is easily distinguished by his features and costume. He is strong of frame and broad in the face. His cap is of fur, with red ribbons hanging behind. He certainly has an unwashed look; and his clothes have the same appearance, as if they had never been in the region of soap and water. One of these gentlemen may be recognised in the foreground of the sketch. Mule-litters can pass by this route, and are used by ladies visiting the Great Wall, and by people of importance. The view presented will give an idea of the whole way, which is about thirteen miles, through the Nan-Kow Pass.

As an Illustration of his voyage, our Artist supplies the sketch of Chinese coolies coaling a steamer at Hong-Kong. This incident reminds us of some details bearing on the great coal question and its aspect in the East. A mail-steamer, such as one of the Peninsular and Oriental line, of 1900 tons burden and 400-horse power, will burn in twenty-four hours thirty-four tons of coal, to get a speed of nine knots an hour. To increase this speed to eleven knots will require fifty tons a day—that is, on the average. In good weather or with fair wind less coal will do; but if the wind is strong ahead the coal has to be expended freely. The trip from Bombay to Hong-Kong, in fair weather, can be done with about 560 tons; but with rough weather and contrary winds 700 tons will be required. At Hong-Kong coal is 12 dols., or £2 14s. the ton. It is, of course, cheaper at Galle and Bombay, because they are so much nearer to England. The P. and O. steamer Travancore, on this occasion, took in at Hong-Kong 280 tons, the cost of which is, at the rate given, £756. At Shanghai coal is £3 12s. the ton; and at that port there are lines of steamers to Hong-Kong, Tientsin, Nagasaki, Yokohama, and other ports. All these steamers have to pay for coal at the same rates. There is now some coal brought from Australia to Hong-Kong. It costs 1'50 dols. or 2 dols. a ton less than English coal, but it is not equal in quality. A large quantity of coal also comes from Japan to Shanghai, but this too is of inferior quality. There are coal-mines in Labuan, but they do not seem to be properly worked. Coal is well known to exist over a large area of the island of Formosa; but very little has been done to work this field, and the quality is not known. In coaling a steamer at Hong-Kong a large lighter comes alongside, and a multitude of almost naked coolies set to work with shovels and small baskets. These men have only a piece of cloth round the middle, and they twist their pig-tails round the head, some wearing a piece of cloth rolled round the head. A few of them keep on their large straw hats. One man from the steamer sits at the end, to watch the coolies, or they would throw the coal overboard, and come and dredge for it next day. At night one or two rude earthen dishes, with oil and a wick, give light to the work. Under these circumstances the men, whose dark skins are covered with coal-dust, have rather the look of stage demons, or beings of another world.

A DERELICT VESSEL.

This is the legal term of the Admiralty Court which is applied to ships that are left, as unseaworthy, by their officers and crews, to sink or float at the mercy of the winds and waves. Everyone knows Mr. Clarkson Stanfield's fine picture, "The Abandoned," which represents a subject of this nature. On the 30th ult., while the steam-frigate *Immortalité* was in Plymouth Harbour, under command of Captain Lyons, she was ordered to go and look for a derelict vessel, which had been seen about forty-five miles north-west of Bishop's Rock. Next day, at ten in the morning, she came in sight of this forlorn vessel, which bore the name of the *Margaret Pollock*, of Glasgow. This vessel presented a very wretched appearance, being waterlogged, with the sea breaking over her; her bulwarks, from the foremast to the poop, were carried away on both sides; her wheel was broken, and tatters of the sails were hanging from the yards and bolt-ropes,—all spoke of the heavy gales she had experienced.

At the mizen-top-gallant-mast-head were seen the remains of a signal of distress. The mizen-top was covered in with canvas, where, to all appearance, some of the crew had lived after the vessel had become unmanageable. As a heavy sea was running and half a gale of wind blowing from the north-north-west, it was impossible to take the ship in tow; so, to rid the Channel of this impediment to safe navigation, the *Immortalité* fired two broadsides of shell into her. But at this time it was discovered from a Scotch paper on board that the ship was from Quebec to Greenock, and was laden with timber, consequently it would be impossible to sink her. The crew had left her on Dec. 1, but the captain and mates had remained on board till the 12th, when they were finally obliged to leave her. The wind still increasing, the frigate lay to, during that night, to windward of the *Margaret Pollock*, but nothing could be seen of her next morning. It is supposed that she has gone to pieces. The *Immortalité*, however, continued several days looking for her before returning to Plymouth. Mr. Robert Wright, paymaster, made the sketch we have engraved.

The Civil Service Commissioners have given notice that an open competitive examination for second-class clerkships in the civil service will be held in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, on March 4. Preliminary examinations will be held on the 7th and 14th proximo. The number of vacancies to be competed for is not yet known.

At the annual dinner of the Truro Agricultural Exchange, held on Wednesday, Mr. A. P. Vivian, M.P., presided, and advocated an amelioration of the position of tenants by means of long leases, giving compensation for unexhausted manures and crops in the ground as well as for permanent improvements, and protecting them from the ravages of ground game.

A useful Map of the World, showing all the submarine telegraph lines, together with a list of the stations of the various companies, has been issued by Mr. William Abbott, of the Stock Exchange. The information it affords will be found useful to men of business, investors, and all who are interested in this class of property. The publishers are Messrs. Bates, Hendy, and Co., Old Jewry.

It appears, from the thirtieth volume of Mr. Thom's Dublin Directory for 1873, that there are seventy-three collieries in Ireland, but only thirty-two are at work—nine in Leinster, twelve in Munster, four in Ulster, and seven in Connaught. There are 1,576,000 acres of flat bog, and 1,254,000 of mountain bog. The Irish Census has only been published as yet for one county (Carlow), and therefore is not included in Mr. Thom's tables.

A case of death, caused by the careless use of firearms, was investigated, on Monday, by Mr. W. Brunner, Coroner for Oxford. According to the evidence of Mr. Thomas Foster Rolfe, son of the clergyman of Hailey, Witney, he and Pratley, the sexton of the parish, were waiting in a ditch on Friday evening watching the pigeons flying overhead. Mr. Rolfe had a double-barrelled gun, and had placed one trigger at half-cock. The gun was held at his hip in a horizontal position. On his endeavouring to place the other trigger at half-cock the piece went off. When the smoke cleared away he saw Pratley in the ditch with his thighs broken. The wounded man died on the following day. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

A meeting under the auspices of the National Education League was held, on Tuesday, at the Music-hall, Sheffield. Captain Maxse, R.N., Mr. J. C. Fox, J.P., and the Rev. C. Vince, of Birmingham, attended as a deputation from the central executive. A resolution was passed which contended that the Elementary Education Act violated the rights of conscience and perpetuated sectarian conflict.—On the same night a meeting was held at Exeter, under the auspices of the league, to consider the subject of amending the Elementary Education Act. There were more than 2000 persons present, a large number being opposed to the league. The chair was taken by Mr. Joshua Dixon, of Winslade, chairman of the Liberal Association. The meeting was addressed by Mr. George Dixon, M.P., of the league, and Mr. Jesse Collings, secretary, who attended as a deputation.—Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Mr. Dixon, M.P., attended a public meeting held at Bristol, on Wednesday, at which resolutions in favour of the scheme of the National League for the amendment of the Education Act were passed, insisting strongly on the universal formation of school boards and the payment out of rates for secular teaching only. In certain cases it was proposed to take over existing schools for secular instruction, leaving the buildings to be used for religious teaching out of the usual school hours.

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GREAT SALE. Black Glaze Silks, 18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.
AT BAKER and CRISP'S. Black Glaze Silks, 18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.
AT BAKER and CRISP'S. Black Glaze Silks, 18s. 9d. to 19s. 6d.
THIS DAY. Coloured Velvets, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11d.
AND DURING THE WEEK. Coloured Velvets, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11d.
GREAT SALE. Fancy 10s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
TWO BANKRUPTS' STOCKS. Wedding Dresses, 6s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
TWO BANKRUPTS' STOCKS. Dinner Dresses, 6s. 6d. to 21s. 6d.
TWO BANKRUPTS' STOCKS. Greening Dresses, 1s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
GREAT SALE. Muslin Dress, 1s. 11d. Dress.
GREAT SALE. Tinted Alpaca, 1s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.
GREAT SALE. Light Dresses, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
GREAT SALE. Dark Dresses, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
GREAT SALE. Medium Dresses, 4s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
THIS DAY. Silk Repose, 6d. to 11s. 6d.
AND DURING THE WEEK. French Merin, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11d.
AND DURING THE WEEK. French Merin, 1s. 11d. to 1s. 11d.
GREAT SALE. French Jacquard Muslins, 4 1/2s. to 10s. 6d.
AT BAKER and CRISP'S. Swiss Printed Muslins, 6 1/2s. to 10s. 6d.
GREAT SALE. Plain French Muslins, 3 1/2s. to 10s. 6d.
AT BAKER and CRISP'S. Poplin Dresses, 19s. 6d. to 19s. 6d.
GREAT SALE. Pique Dresses, 2s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
GREAT SALE. Cambric Dresses, 3s. 9d. to 6s. 11d.
GREAT SALE. Balade Dresses, 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
GREAT SALE. Grass Dresses, 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d.
THIS DAY. White Dresses, 4s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
AND DURING THE WEEK. Household Linen, 1s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
THIS DAY. Cambric Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. per doz.
AND DURING THE WEEK. Gloves, 1s. 2s. or 3 buttons, 1s. 3d. 1/2.
GREAT SALE. Costumes and Evening Dresses.
GREAT SALE. Shawls and Skirts.
GREAT SALE. Furs and Jackets.
GREAT SALE. Satin Petticoats.
TWO BANKRUPTS' STOCKS. Ladies' Underclothing.
TWO BANKRUPTS' STOCKS. Hosiery and Umbrellas, Fancy Goods, Lace, &c.
The entire Stocks amount to £37,700, and will be sold at a reduction of 7s. 11d. in the pound.

BAKER and CRISP, 198, REGENT-STREET.
Catalogues free.

IN BANKRUPTCY.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.
The GREAT CITY FAILURES.
STOCKS, valued at £13,000.

Purchased by BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street, and NOW SELLING at a REDUCTION of 7s. 11d. in the Pound.
The Stocks consist of Silks of every description, real Irish Poplins, Muslins, Cambrics, Grenadines, Piques, Silk and Wool Reps, Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter Dress Fabrics, of all sorts and prices, Home and Foreign Velvets, Velveteens, French Merino, Hosiery, Cambric Handkerchiefs, Lace, Dining and Drawing-Room Curtains, Household Linens, Blankets, Counterpanes, Calicoes, Longcloths, Costumes, Furs, Sealskin Jackets, Evening Dresses, and Fancy Goods of every description; also Thousands of Pairs of Paris and Brussels Kid Gloves, with one, two, and three buttons, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. pair, and an immense quantity of Ladies' superior Underclothing at the same reduction.
NOW SELLING at BAKER and CRISP'S.
N.B.—To make this announcement more especially deserving attention, our entire Stock is now being disposed of in this Great Sale, at the same sweeping reduction, amounting in all to £37,700, at a reduction of 7s. 11d. in the Pound.

BAKER and CRISP'S GREAT SALE of TWO BANKRUPTS' STOCKS.

VALUABLE PURCHASE of CREPE DE CHINE and TAFFETA SILK SCARFS, richest quality, both sides alike, with handsome, knotted, flossy Silk Fringe, 45 in. long, 4 1/2 in. wide. Post-free, 2s. stamps or P.O. order.
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BRUSSELS KID GLOVES, Two Buttons.
Another small Bankrupt Stock just bought, in every size and shade of colour, 1s. 9d. per pair. Button, 1s. 6d. post-free, P.O. or stamps.—E. L. KELSEY, 243, Regent-street, London, W.

BLACK SILKS.—Z. SIMPSON and COMPANY are offering a parcel of rich Gros Grains, Drapery, Lyon, Cachemires, prices 2s. 6d. to 8s. 11d.
BLACK VELVETS, very rich goods, 22 and 24 inches wide, 8s. 11d., 10s. 11d., 12s. 11d., and 13s. 11d. These goods are from 3s. to 5s. per yard under value. 65, and 66 (late 48, 49, 50, and 52), Farringdon-street, E.C.

REGENT HOUSE, 238, 240, 242, Regent-street; and 26 and 27, Argyle-street.
ALLISON and CO.'S ANNUAL SALE of SURPLUS STOCK commenced Dec. 30, and will continue for a few weeks. An inspection is respectfully solicited. Patterns free.
P.S.—Their Establishment Closes upon the Bank Holidays, and at Two o'clock on Saturdays throughout the year.

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£4 4s., £5 5s., and £6 6s.

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THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.

BY THE WAY.

Two observations in connection with the topic of the hour will suffice here. The tone of the English journals in reference to the late Emperor of the French might have been anticipated. The thought is that

He, who has died among us, lived our friend.

The German press has spoken with reserve and dignity, and the French papers, with certain intolerable exceptions, have not been brutal. Even Victor Hugo has proclaimed that the lion—by which he is supposed to mean the Communist—is not attracted by the dead, another discovery on the part of the eminent poet. But the American press has been generally unfavourable to the character of the Emperor. We are not disposed to see in this any want of generosity in one of the most good-natured nations—despite talk—in the world. The Emperor had been the avowed and consistent enemy of the Union. When Mr. Roebuck's motion for the recognition of the Southern States was being debated, that gentleman gave the House the most distinct assurances that the Emperor had never changed his views as to the policy of such recognition. He stated that he was authorised by Louis Napoleon to say that his opinion was stronger than ever in favour of that course, but that he had determined to act in all things with England as regards America. The policy of our Government therefore prevented France's recognition of the South (we have neither had nor expected thanks for that), but the sentiments of the departed Emperor towards the United States were not such as should lead us to expect from them any friendly comments upon his history.

A very small matter may also be noticed. Some of the obituaries of the Emperor have referred to the celebrated and unfortunate Eglington Tournament (1839), in which he is said to have been a combatant. Prince Louis Napoleon was certainly present, but we do not find his name in the official list of the knights and squires. It is, however, recorded that the miserable weather having driven the distinguished guests to seek amusements within the castle, one of their diversions was tilting on foot. The Prince and Sir Charles Lamb, both in armour, are stated to have thus combated in one of the galleries, and to have delighted the spectators by extraordinary skill.

The trial of Castro is definitely fixed to begin on April 23, and it is to go on until the verdict is given. But, according to Sir Walter Scott, a trial of the valour of the squires often preceded the encounter of the knights. It is to be so in this case. On Monday the two members of Parliament who have attended Mr. Castro in his touring expeditions, and have so blatantly vouched for his being the true Baronet, are to appear before Sir Alexander Cockburn, in the Court of Queen's Bench, and to explain, and if possible justify, their conduct. Should they fail in this latter particular, we shall hear what the Lord Chief Justice has to say upon the subject of "contempt of court." It would be improper to do more, at present, than to state the fact that Mr. Onslow and Mr. Whalley are "wanted."

We read that the publicans of Basingstoke have had recourse to an ingenious, if a spiteful, method of avenging themselves on the local gentry, whom they charge with having been accessories to the passing of the Licensing Act. There has been a great county ball there, and the various hotel-keepers refused to apply for any extension of the hours for keeping open. They notified to the gentlemen who proposed to put up their carriages at the inns that unless the vehicles were fetched away before eleven they should not be given up until six in the morning, and no refreshments, of course, were to be supplied to the coachmen and footmen after the former hour. The working men's clubs appear to have behaved very kindly to the servants, and to have intimated to them that they could have supper at the club-rooms on the same terms as the members. How the ladies and gentlemen managed we do not hear. But it will be "human nature" if the publicans' proceedings are remembered on the next licensing day.

The incarceration of the gas-stoking conspirators continues to furnish the union agitators with a capital theme for their eloquence. The Home Secretary declines to be talked to, but he is abundantly talked at. It is no part of the business of the agitators to go to work in the way best calculated to effect the liberation of the men. This will certainly not be gained while the Ministers are menaced and the Judge is called by atrocious names. The law must be applied, and it is not the denunciation of a sentence that will revoke it. If the culprits were to admit that they had offended the law, and would express penitence and ask for leniency, we have no doubt that in good time public opinion would sanction their release. But while the changes are rung upon their being justified in what they did, and on their being ignorant men who knew no better, and both lines are taken by the orators, Mr. Bruce will, we imagine, permit the lesson of the sentence to sink into the minds of all whom it may benefit.

A curious story from Paris reminds us of an excellent one in Thomas Moore's diary. A telegram says that an impetuous young gentleman "of the family of the Alebrandi," having insulted his mother, and having been requested by his father to apologise, preferred to jump out at a window, with a natural—and we suppose we ought to add lamentable—result. We never heard of the curiously-named family before, but the news recalls a speech which Moore says was delivered, in Latin, by a prize scholar. He addressed some of his hearers as "*vos celebrimi*," and others as "*vos celebrandi*." The educational institute was under the patronage of licensed victuallers.

The *Daily Telegraph* has offered a thousand guineas for the purpose of enabling Mr. Smith, of the British Museum, to visit Assyria, and endeavour to make new discoveries in that most interesting region. The liberal offer has been accepted by the authorities. Whatever antiquities Mr. Smith may bring away are to be presented to the Museum. We may assume that whatever assistance can be afforded to him by the Government will be at his command, and that consular agents will be duly instructed in his favour. Whether the period—six months—for which he is to be away will be found long enough for a thorough investigation of localities has to be seen; but if not, and he should prove to have opened a real mine of antiquarian treasure, an extension of leave will no doubt be granted. At present the minds of most persons are somewhat hazy on the subject of Assyria, and beyond a general knowledge of the fact that some Assyrian came down like a wolf on the fold, not much information may reasonably be expected from society. But now people will be sent to their gazetteers, where they will not find what they want to know. But Dr. William Smith will be more obliging, and will apprise them, in his Bible Dictionary, that Assyria was a great and powerful country lying on the Tigris, and that its capital was Nineveh. That is surely enough to set a facile dinner-conversationalist at lively work with suggestions oscillating between Jonah and Mr. Layard.

"Intransigently" is almost as good a word as "that blessed word Mesopotamia," the use of which, in the sermon, so much comforted the dear old lady. Even to employ the former implies high training, but when it is coupled with a bit of criti-

cism on a great poet, conversation becomes absolutely exalted. But all the same if Lord Byron wrote "lay" at the end of that famous line, he wrote ungrammatically, and all the correspondence in the world will not save an imitating schoolboy from grief, if there are now any schools where English grammar is taught. None of the evasions of the difficulty are satisfactory. One point has not been noticed. Byron was a careful reviser of his own work. He accused the printers of having utterly destroyed the whole purpose of "Manfred" by a blunder. He mended his image of the wounded eagle tearing the plain. It is impossible that he should not have read "lay" a hundred times in print, yet he left it. We cannot explain the word out of the line or into grammar. Can we not say that a great poet was wilful, and accept the meaning of the magnificent passage without cavilling at its language?

THE LATE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

The death of the Emperor Napoleon III., which took place at Camden Place, Chiselhurst, an hour before noon on Thursday week, was announced and commented upon in our last Number. We give in this publication a portrait of his Majesty, from the photograph taken by the London Stereoscopic Company since his arrival in England, nearly two years ago. For the biography of this eminent man and the historical events of his reign, we cannot do better, on the whole, than direct our readers to a Special Illustrated Narrative, which was issued last Wednesday from the office of this Journal.

"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS LIFE AND REIGN OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON III.," consisting of two whole sheets, with a separate cover, at the price of an ordinary Number, presents the most striking views that can be offered, with the amplest descriptive details, of many famous incidents belonging to his marvellous career. It is adorned with a very effective selection of the finest Engravings, from contemporary sketches of those subjects by our Special Artists, which appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS from the date of Prince Louis Napoleon's escape out of his prison in the Fortress of Ham, in May, 1846, till the period of the fallen Emperor's final retirement, in March, 1871, after his defeat at Sedan and captivity at Wilhelmshöhe, to the seclusion and repose of that English rural mansion, near London, in which he has so lately expired. The Presidency of the French Republic, from the Revolution of 1848 to December, 1851, terminating in the coup-d'état, by which he put aside the hostile majority in the Legislative Assembly, and gained supreme political power—the re-establishment of the Empire, in 1852, by which the nephew and hereditary representative of Napoleon I. succeeded to the throne as Napoleon III., his cousin, the only child of that founder of the dynasty, being reckoned as Napoleon II., though he never actually reigned—the Marriage of the Emperor at Paris, in January, 1853—the Visit of the Emperor and Empress to London, in April, 1855, and his Investiture with the Order of the Garter, at Windsor Castle, and his presentation with the Freedom of the City, at Guildhall—the return visit of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, with their family, to the Emperor and Empress in the French capital, a few months later in the same year—the romantic and glorious enterprise of Napoleon III. in the War of Italian Liberation, his landing at Genoa, in 1859, and the enthusiastic welcome that greeted the victor of Magenta and Solferino in Piedmont and in Lombardy, when the might of French arms helped King Victor Emmanuel to deliver Italy from Austrian domination—these memorable transactions, as well as the disastrous War against Prussia and Germany, in 1870, resulting in the surrender of Sedan and downfall of the Empire, are set before the reader's eye with all the aspect of living realities, in the Illustrated History to which we refer.

It is not therefore, needful to occupy the limited space of this weekly Number with a lengthened narrative of past events, the outline of which is known to every person of our age possessing an ordinary acquaintance with the course of affairs in Europe. To assist the recollection of mere dates, it will be enough to mention the following:—That Prince Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, born at the Tuileries April 20, 1808, was the second son of Louis Bonaparte, King of Holland from 1806 to 1810, by his Queen Hortense, daughter of the Empress Josephine, Napoleon I.'s first wife, whose first husband was the Viscount de Beauharnais; that, after the overthrow of Napoleon I., in 1815, Hortense, then called Duchess de St. Leu, resided with her two sons in Switzerland and Germany; that, in 1831, Prince Louis Napoleon and his elder brother, having joined the Italian conspiracy of the Carbonari against the Papal Government, took part in the insurrection of Romagna, when the elder Prince died of a fever; that by this and the death of his cousin, the Duke of Reichstadt, Prince Louis Napoleon became heir to the Bonapartist Imperial pretensions; that he attempted, first, at Strasbourg, in 1836, and secondly, at Boulogne, in 1840 (living, meanwhile, chiefly in London), to excite a mutiny of French soldiers in his favour, and was punished upon the former occasion by exile to America, and upon the latter by six years' imprisonment at Ham; that in December, 1848, he was elected by universal suffrage President of the French Republic, which he converted, after three years, into an absolute personal Dictatorship—a Despotism based on Democracy—by his coup-d'état and fresh appeal to the popular vote. His consort, the now widowed Empress, was a gentlewoman of mixed Spanish and Scottish descent, Mdle. Eugénie de Montijo, created in Spain Countess de Teba, daughter of the Count de Montijo, a grandee of that kingdom, by a lady of the Kirkpatrick family. The marriage of the Emperor and Empress, in Notre Dame Cathedral, took place Jan. 30, 1853, and their only child, the Prince Imperial, was born March 16, 1856.

The nature of the Emperor's painful illness and the surgical operations used for its removal have been sufficiently described in the daily papers. The general progress of the case had not only been satisfactory on the night preceding and on the morning of the Emperor's death, but even more so than on any previous day. Rest had been uninterrupted and sleep peaceful and natural. In the morning the Emperor awoke refreshed and apparently strong; he was able to rise from his bed, and was hopeful and well satisfied. The prospect of relief was at hand, and seemed more sure and nearer than there had on previous days been reason to anticipate. The Emperor was visited by his medical attendants during the morning, and there was nothing in his condition to excite any sort of apprehension. Arrangements were in progress for the administration of chloroform at noon, in order to complete by what might, it was hoped, prove a final proceeding, the removal of the last particles of that which had been the cause of so much distress. The Empress had paid her morning visit to the Emperor, and throughout the whole illness her attention had been constant and her solicitude unceasing. Just before half-past ten Sir Henry Thompson and Mr. Clover passed into the chamber to pay a visit to the Emperor, when a sudden change was apparent. The pulse, which had been at 84, rapidly fell; the action of the heart failed; there were signs of entire prostration. The Empress was instantly summoned, and came to the Emperor's bedside; but he did not appear to recognise

her—he was fast sinking, notwithstanding the small doses of brandy which were ordered to be given him, and which had produced a momentary reaction. The Empress at once ordered a telegraphic despatch to be sent to M. Fallon, at Woolwich, begging him to bring the young Prince Imperial to Chiselhurst at once; and then sent for Abbé Goddard, the parish priest of Chiselhurst.

The priest arrived a few moments afterwards and administered the last sacrament to his Majesty. The Empress, the Duke de Bassano, Viscount Clary, Count Davillier, M. Piétri, and Madame Lebreton were kneeling by the bedside, and nothing could be heard in the room but the prayers of the priest and the sobbing of those present. The religious ceremony terminated—during which the Emperor appeared to give some signs of consciousness—the Empress approached the bedside and embraced the Emperor. The patient then made signs that he wished to give his last kiss to his devoted wife, after which he made a slight movement, heaved two sighs, and expired. The Empress, hitherto perfectly calm, could no longer restrain her feelings; she uttered a cry of anguish and despair, and fell, fainting, on a chair. Her Majesty was obliged, shortly afterwards, to be removed to her own apartment. It wanted a quarter to eleven.

The Prince Imperial only arrived at Chiselhurst at half-past eleven o'clock, together with M. Fallon, his tutor, and young Conneau. It is impossible to depict the despair of the Prince Imperial at not having seen his father before he expired. The Empress conducted him to the bedside of his dead father; he kissed him several times, and placed upon his breast (as the Abbé Goddard and the Empress had done previously) a small spray of box. The Prince was greatly affected. When at length he was induced to leave the room, he inquired of M. Davillier the circumstances connected with his father's death. His Majesty's principal equerry explained all to the young Prince, who continued to weep bitterly.

The Queen sent messages of condolence and kind inquiry as soon as she heard of the Emperor's death, and the Prince of Wales went to Chiselhurst and called at Camden Place on Saturday; Prince Teck also called, and many of our nobility; while several members of the late Emperor's family, and personal friends or ex-Ministers of the Empire, came from France to pay their respects to his memory. The Emperor's body lay in state on Tuesday, in the hall of Camden Place, where it was seen by many thousands of visitors. On Wednesday it was deposited, with a solemn religious service, in the vault beneath the small Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Mary, at Chiselhurst. Some illustrations of the lying in state and funeral ceremonies will be engraved for our next week's publication. We give a view of the chapel above mentioned, which now contains all that was mortal of the late Emperor Napoleon III.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Frederick William Robert, Marquis of Londonderry, K.P., was proved, on the 10th inst., by his widow, under £80,000. The widow gets £3000 per annum out of testator's estates in the county of Down, £500 per annum out of his estates in Londonderry and the county of Donegal, and she is appointed residuary legatee.

The will and three codicils of Joseph Cubitt, of Great George-street, Westminster, civil engineer, were proved, on the 2nd inst., by Mrs. Ellen Cubitt, the relict, the Rev. Richard Hamond Gwyn, and Francis Thomas Bircham, the executors, the personalty being sworn under £70,000. The testator appoints to his son William all the property left to him for life by his father, the late Sir William Cubitt; to his widow he leaves his furniture, a legacy of £1000, and the income of the residue of his property for life, and at her death the residue goes to his said son and his (testator's) two daughters, Mary Grace and Alice Kate.

The will, with two codicils, of Hugh Wade Maccaughey, of Wimbledon, was proved on the 2nd inst., by John Thomas Mounsey, Astley Cock, and the Rev. George William Sepings, under £90,000. Subject to some legacies to friends and servants, testator's property is left to his daughter, Mrs. Anna Maria Pilgrim, for life, and at her death as she and her husband, Mr. Charles Pilgrim, shall jointly appoint.

The wills of the following persons have recently been proved—viz., Hannah Brathwaite, of Greenside, Westmorland, under £90,000; Joseph Harvey, under £30,000; Francis Healey, under £35,000; William George Shadden, under £35,000; Joseph Carter, under £25,000; Priscilla Nugent, under £35,000; Henry Ward, of Wimpole-street, solicitor, under £30,000; and George Widdowson, under £30,000.

Mr. W. J. Horn, of Sheffield, has left by his will a number of bequests to Sheffield charities and some other beneficent associations. The Sheffield General Infirmary receives £2000; the Public Dispensary, the Boys' Charity School, the Girls' Charity School, the Deakin Institution, and the Sheffield Scripture Readers' Society, £1000 each; the Sheffield Aged Females' Society and the Sheffield Ragged School, £500 each. There are also donations of £1000 each to the Church Missionary Society, the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Didsbury, the Wesleyan Theological Institution at Richmond, London; and the Yorkshire Society's Schools, London. Several other societies receive £500 each. The total amount bequeathed is £17,500.

Sir James M'Culloch has agreed to take temporary charge of the Agency of the colony of Victoria until not later than the end of March, pending a permanent appointment to the office of Agent-General.

Yesterday week, Lord Derby presided at the twelfth annual meeting of the county of Lancaster Rifle Association, held at the Guildhall, Preston.

Mr. T. A. Hirst, F.R.S., assistant secretary of the University of London, has been appointed director of studies in the new educational institution at Greenwich Hospital.

At the annual meeting of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, on Monday evening, Sir Henry Rawlinson, President of the Royal Geographical Society, was elected President of the Institute for the ensuing year. The President last year was the Rev. Canon Kingsley.

Mr. MacDonald president of the Miners' National Association, was, on Saturday last, presented with £1500, subscribed in various mining districts throughout the country, as a mark of appreciation for his twenty years' valuable services. With the principal portion of the money Mr. MacDonald intends to found a Scotch scholarship in one of the universities.

A new hospital for sick children was opened, yesterday week, at Pendlebury, Manchester. Accommodation has been provided in the new building for 170 beds, and Mr. Oliver Heywood has offered to add an additional wing, at a cost of £2200. A luncheon followed the opening ceremony, at which the Bishop of Manchester and Mr. R. N. Phillips, M.P., were present.

MUSIC.

The programme of the third concert of the British Orchestral Society, on Thursday week, presented no special feature calling for detailed comment. The symphony was the last of Haydn's twelve "grand," so called as being the best and most amply developed of his many works of that kind. They were the results of commissions given to the composer by J. P. Salomon, and were produced at his concerts during the two visits of Haydn to London. That given on the occasion now referred to is distinguished as the "Military Symphony," from the unusual introduction of martial instruments, such as the long drum, cymbals, and triangle, into the middle movement; an "allegretto," in march tempo, it is true, but generally characterised by a calm tone, somewhat at variance with that form, and serving to render additionally striking the strong effects of instruments that are especially suggestive of military associations. The other orchestral pieces of the evening were Sir Sterndale Bennett's "Fantasia Overture," and Weber's overture to "Euryanthe." Mr. W. G. Cousins played, with brilliant execution, his own pianoforte concerto; and some well-known vocal music was contributed by Miss Edith Wynne, Madame Patey, and Mr. E. Lloyd. Mr. Mount, the conductor, was, as before, watchful and energetic.

"Elijah" was given by the Sacred Harmonic Society yesterday (Friday) week, when the chorus-singing again manifested the improvement already commented on as a result of the changes made in the choir since last season. The principal solo music was sung by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Mrs. Sidney Smith, Mrs. O. Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. Santley. Sir M. Costa conducted, as usual. The Dead March in "Saul" was played before the second part of the oratorio, in tribute to the memory of the late Emperor Napoleon. "Israel in Egypt" is to be given by the society on Friday next.

The Monday Popular Concerts were resumed this week, when the twelfth performance of the fifteenth series took place. The instrumental portion of the programme on this occasion was entirely selected from the works of Beethoven. The commencing piece was the first of the three quartets dedicated to Count Rasoumowsky—that in E minor—in which, as in the first of the set, a Russian air is introduced (as the trio of the "Allegretto"), in compliment to the nationality of the nobleman to whom they were inscribed. The other piece for stringed instruments only, was the "Serenade Trio," in which a violin, viola, and violoncello are made to produce almost the full effect of a complete quartet. This was admirably played by Herr Straus, Mr. Zerbini, and Signor Piatti; as also was the quartet by the same gentlemen with the addition of Mr. L. Ries. Madame Arabella Goddard was the pianist, and played, as her solo, the thirty-two variations on an original theme in C minor with the same executive skill as on former occasions in the same piece. In the duet sonata for piano and violin (No. 3 from op. 30) the lady was associated with Herr Straus. Mr. Santley sang with fine effect Meyerbeer's "Le Moine," and Handel's song (from "Alexander's Feast"), "Revenge, Timotheus Cries," which latter was encored—another repetition during the evening having been the polonaise movement of the serenade. Mr. Zerbini was an efficient substitute for Sir J. Benedict as accompanist.

The Crystal Palace Saturday afternoon concerts—suspended, as usual, during the Christmas recess—are resumed this week; and this makes an important addition to the signs of increasing musical activity.

The first private concert of the "Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society" is to take place in the hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29.

The production of Mozart's "Cosi fan tutte" by the "Winter Season Italian Opera Company," announced for Saturday last and postponed to Tuesday, has been again deferred.

Dr. Wesley, the eminent Church musician and organist of Gloucester Cathedral, has, it is stated, been placed on the Civil List for an annual pension of £100.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The entries for the spring handicaps, which appeared towards the end of last week, are the first sign of the coming racing season, and, in the present dearth of turf topics, they will be attentively studied by all connected with the sport. The following table of the number of entries for the last eight years (for which we are indebted to the *Sportsman*) is not altogether satisfactory, as it shows a falling off from last year:—

	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
City and Suburban	128	113	141	107	140	165	156	129
Great Metropolitan	75	82	94	47	85	74	76	53
Northamptonshire Stakes	80	84	96	80	81	51	49	48
Newmarket Handicap	46	59	69	60	69	81	57	61
Chester Cup	156	150	140	126	123	124	103	109

The quality of the competitors engaged is, however, better than usual. In the City and Suburban we find the names of Reine, The Leopard, Cremorne, Salvanos, Shannon, Hannah, and Sabinus, who will try to win it for the second time. M. Lefevre has put five of his "stayers" into the Great Metropolitan, in which Bertram, Bethnal Green, Sabinus, Salvanos, and Corisande are also engaged. Shannon and Bertram are, perhaps, the highest-class animals entered for the Northamptonshire Stakes, the distance of which has been changed from two miles to one mile and a half, which, however, has not had the effect of increasing the number of entries. Shannon and Salvanos again crop up in the Newmarket Handicap, in which Baron Rothschild will be represented by Hannah and Corisande, and M. Lefevre has half a dozen strings to his bow. The Chester Cup seems to be looking up again: Bethnal Green, Vanderdecken, and Hannah are among the entries; but the name of the venerable Dalby has at last disappeared from the list. The Grand National has secured exactly the same number of subscribers as the Chester Cup; almost every "jumper" of any note is engaged; and we also observe the name of Dalesman, who has been at the stud for several seasons. There would be noteworthy contest indeed for the Ascot Cup if Vanderdecken, Flageolet, Favonius, and Cremorne, all of whom are entered, should come to the post; unfortunately, however, these paper premises are never fulfilled.

Mr. Johnston's stud was brought to the hammer on Monday last; but Bothwell (perhaps the worst horse that ever won a great race), Ringwood, and Fisherman, were all bought in; the shifty Lord Hawke (470 gs.) fetching the highest price of the nine that left Tuppill.

A shocking calamity is reported from Lichfield. Early on Tuesday morning a house and shop in the Market-place, occupied by Mr. Corfield, a jeweller, took fire, and the rapid progress of the flames cut off all hope of escape. Mr. Corfield, his wife, their four children, and Mr. Corfield's aged mother were suffocated.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope.

C. M. B. Dundee.—In the problem of two moves (the diagrams are unnumbered) cannot White give mate as well, or better, by 1. Q to K 6th?

C. W. M. D. Westro.—The compositions of inexperienced hands are quite inadmissible. They merely give trouble to the examiners.

SUBSCRIBER.—With the opening of 1873 the Austrian *Schachzeitung* has been enlarged in size and increased in price, we believe. You may obtain it direct by post from H. Lehner, Ungargasse 53, Vienna, or through Messrs. Tribner, of 60, Paternoster-row.

W. B. Burgess Hill; L. M. S. E. G.—Correspondents who will not attend to the directions at the head of this column must not complain that their communications are unattended to.

S. V. R.—Many thanks. It is a very good example of the Knight's Tour.

JOHN PAUL.—The work you name is considered the best of all.

BELKRO.—Every contribution intended for insertion must be accompanied by the sender's name and address.

J. G. F.—The two-move problem is marked for insertion, but it shall be returned if you wish it. The other shall have due attention.

THE CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1506 have been received from Robert—S. W. P.—Quiry—Jen and Joe—M. D.—Pip—Sejanus—Q. E. D.—Euclid—W. Furnival—Wilson Moore—George and John—T. W. Canterbury—J. F.—W. Airey—Keith and Kate—M. P.—W. S. W.—Oliver—Manfred and Man Friday—P. of Dartmouth—Borodale—Semper Idem—Phyllida—Hermes—Charley—C. H. W.—Bonduca—O. P. Q.—Simple Simon—Ferdinand and Miranda—Opal—Clara.

THE CORRECT SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. XIV. has been received (third list) from H. Benson—E. Pawley—E. T. Budden—L. Gray—Manning Broad—H. T. O.—A Factory lad of Stockport—Resop (unintelligible) Fris—Old Berts—W. H. E.—H. E. G.—E. A. Woodford—Lambus—Four boys—Clericus—James—David Davies—Henricus—E. T. Iver, Bucks—Battledore and Shuttlecock—R. B. R.—R. v. D., of Berlin—Margery Daw—E. W. Holdich—E. Forster—W. H. W.—I. G. Pinder—C. B. Riversdale—Tilburina—R. W. Pitt, B.A., Doncaster—M. T.—Richard Philip Percy—Barney—Dr. Passawer—D. B.—H. W. Furner—Angus—Hermes—Bachelor—Fanny and Geraldine—T. M. E.—W. B.—Felix—Besus—A. Clod—Antony—E. G. B.—W. Weston—Dr. Pangloss—R. D.—George Brooke—Laura—Flavia—E. A. Allen—Oporto—R. V. D.—Ed. Tinsin, of Stettin—Pyne Weldon—G. D. V.—B. da O'Gorman—Prestis—Major—E. R. C.—Coates—P. S. B.—Nebulon—Viator—Ebony—Quevedo—Pistol and Nym—Bury St. Edmunds—Isis—Longshanks—Percy—Vincent and Edward—Norah—Banshee—Violet—Grandpapa—Linda of Chamouni—F. R. R.—Robinson Crusoe.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1507.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 6th	R takes B (best)	3. B to K sq	Any move
2. R to K 4th	P takes R	4. P gives mate.	

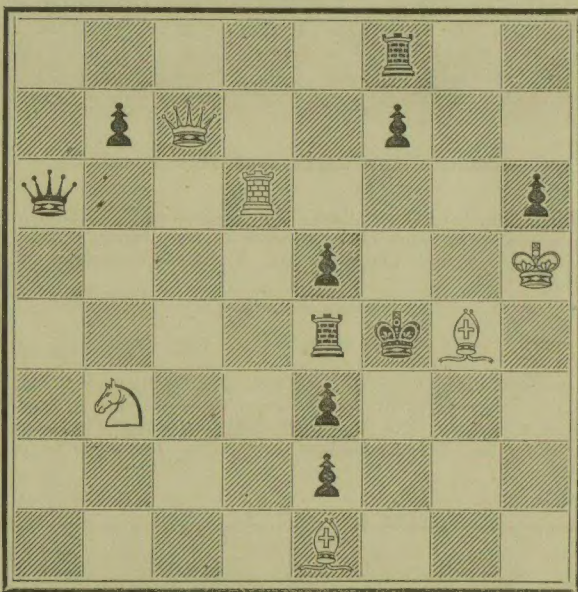
SYLLABIC SOLUTION OF THE KNIGHT'S TOUR NO. XIV.

From right to left, and to and fro,
Caught in a labyrinth, you go,
And turn, and turn, and turn again,
To solve the myst'ry, but in vain.
Stand still and breathe, and take from me
A clue that soon shall set you free.
You entered easily; find where,
And make with ease your exit there.

PROBLEM NO. 1508.

By Dr. GOLD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and give mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Game was played in a still pending Tournament at the City of London Chess Club.—(French Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. J. de Soyres).	WHITE (Mr. Fenton).	BLACK (Mr. J. de Soyres).	WHITE (Mr. Fenton).
1. P to K 4th	P to K 3rd	19. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
2. P to Q 5th	P to Q 4th	20. R to Q sq	Q to K 2nd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	21. P takes P	Kt to Q B 4th
4. B to Q 3rd	P takes P	22. Kt to K B 4th	B to Q 2nd
5. B takes P	Kt to K B 3rd	23. Q to K 3rd	K to B 2nd
6. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	24. Q to K 5th	P to K Kt 3rd
7. B takes Kt	Q takes B	25. P to K R 4th	
8. Kt to K 2nd	Castles		
9. Castles	B takes Kt		
10. Kt takes B	P to Q 3rd		
11. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q R 3rd		
12. Kt to K Kt 3rd			

Here he would have done better by playing P to Q 3rd.

13. P to Q B 3rd	R to Q sq	25.	P to K Kt 4th
14. Kt to K R 5th	P to Q B 4th	26.	R to K Kt sq
15. Q to K B 3rd	P takes P	27.	P takes P
16. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd	28.	R to K Kt 4th
17. Q R to Q sq	P to K B 4th	29.	Q takes Kt
18. B to Q B 2nd	P takes P		

Instead of this move, Mr. de S. suggests—
29. P to K Kt 4th R takes Kt
30. B to Kt 6th (ch) K takes B
31. P takes R (ch), &c.

Another Game between the same Players in the same Tourney.

WHITE (Mr. J. de Soyres).	BLACK (Mr. Fenton).	WHITE (Mr. J. de Soyres).	BLACK (Mr. Fenton).
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	20. K to R 2nd	Kt to Q Kt sq
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K 3rd	21. R to K B 2nd	Q to Q B 2nd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	22. R to K Kt sq	P takes P
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	23. Q takes P	Kt from Kt sq
5. Kt takes P	P to Q R 3rd		to K B 3rd
6. B to K 3rd	B to Q Kt 5th	24. Kt to K R 5th	Kt takes Kt
7. B to Q 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)	25. Q takes Kt	R to K B 3rd
8. P takes B	Q to R 4th	26. Q to K R 6th	
9. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K B 3rd		
10. P to K R 3rd	P to Q 3rd		
11. Castles on K side	Castles		
12. P to K B 4th	B to Q 2nd		
13. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd		
14. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q 3rd		
15. Kt to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
16. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to K sq		
17. P to K B 5th			

The opening on White's side is played with remarkable spirit and judgment.

17.	P takes P	31.	Kt takes R
18. P takes P	P to K B 3rd	32.	R takes Kt
19. B to Q 4th	K to R sq	33.	Q takes R

The termination is very elegant.

MEETING OF CHESSPLAYERS AT WAKEFIELD.—About two months ago the members of the Bradford Chess Club sent a challenge to the Wakefield Club to play a friendly game. The challenge was accepted, the necessary arrangements were made, and the gathering took place at the Strassford Arms Hotel, Wakefield, a few days since. The party consisted of eleven of the members of the Bradford Club and an equal number of the members of the Wakefield Club. Nine of the Bradford players were pitted against nine Wakefield gentlemen, the three first on each side being matched in the order of their strength, and it was agreed that each party should play three games. The match proved very interesting. Some excellent play took place, and a few of the games occupied no less than three hours each. The match ended in favour of Wakefield by twelve games to ten.

THEATRES.

QUEEN'S.

As we have already pointed out, the difficulty is immense, in the present state of our theatres, to place safely on the boards an ambitious drama. First of all there is needful that discipline on the part of the author without which he cannot restrain his imagination within stage limits. Next, there is much in a highly poetic piece which cannot be communicated to an audience except by means of the most exquisite acting. Finally, it is expedient that elaborate rehearsals should be accorded to great tragic compositions. Mr. Charles Kean was accustomed to give two full months' rehearsal to a Shakspearean revival. For an original play even more care is required. The author should preside at these preliminary arrangements, adjusting, altering, and directing, until every line is tested, every scene correlated with the entire design, and every actor properly drilled in his part. The poet will then be enabled to perceive the limitations of stage performance, and what portions of his play transcend its possibilities. With such a production as Colonel Richards's "Cromwell" all these preliminary conditions were necessary. The dramatic inspiration of the author was far ahead of his stage knowledge; and even if the case had been otherwise, the argument of his piece was of such supreme importance that it had a natural tendency to override all other considerations. Much in such a subject must be merely tentative, and task severely even the ability of the most practised playwright to reduce to shipshape. We rejoice for our part that there was so little that was conventional in the treatment, and a daring originality in many of the situations. All the more need therefore of a skilful stage-manager and the author's superintendence. The suggestions that we made for the correction of the present drama after the first night's representation have, we perceive, been attended to. The melodramatic underplot has been for the most part cut away, and superfluous characters have been removed. Such alterations are judicious, and enable the business to proceed more smoothly. Still, the structure of the fourth act is faulty, and that of the fifth might be materially amended. The death of Cromwell's daughter should have occurred in the first scene of the latter; and the remaining situations have been consecutively arranged, so as to lead up to the final tableau. The last scene would not then have appeared to be disconnected from the preceding and an anti-climax in itself. In the acting still greater improvement is required. There are single lines, entrusted to subordinates, on which the entire meaning of the scene depends; and these are given, for the most part, with a rapidity, a vehemence, and a want of skill which prevent the audience from understanding the matter. There is one in the last act concerning the Waldenses which was so treated. The author, indeed, is partly in fault. He should not have taken it for granted that the audience was historically acquainted with the particulars of their persecution—but ought to have drawn them out in a speech placed in the mouth of one of his principal persons. One fault pervaded the entire acting—each interlocutor shouts against the other, instead of giving a careful reading of his part intelligible to all. Drawing-room acting were, of course, out of place in such a drama; but the proprieties of elocution and the light and shade of a cultivated delivery should always be observed. Mr. George Rignold has, however, greatly improved; and Miss Wallis, relieved from the burden of over much dialogue, manifests in still clearer light the promise indicated by her intelligent rendering of a most important rôle. Her genius will yet break through the clouds, and illuminate the gloomiest scenes of the tragic history in which she sustains so conspicuous a part.

DRURY LANE.

A new farce by Mr. Lennox Horne, the author of "Two Heads are Better than One," was produced, on Monday, under the title of "A Tale of a Comet." It is, as we might have expected, an ingeniously-constructed trifle, which serves to pass away a half-hour agreeably. The "tale" is simplicity itself. What appears to be a huge telescope is adjusted to a window, superintended by a pretended astrologer, who is a lover in disguise. The young lady and her father readily fall into the trap; but a jealous gardener discovers the trick. He climbs inside the tube, and appears at the top, from which he observes the movements of the so-called man of science. This situation caused much laughter. Ultimately the parent consents to the match. The piece was thoroughly successful.

The dessert service for Lord Northbrook, of which an Engraving appeared in our last Number, is for eighty persons.

Another breach has been made by the waves in the sea wall which protects the South Devon line from the English Channel. It is said to be about fifty yards in extent.

The annual national congress of trade union delegates has been held this week at Leeds. One hundred and thirty delegates were present.

The Drapers' Company have forwarded an additional contribution of a hundred guineas to the National Life-boat Institution.

The Irish Executive has proposed to the authorities at Belfast a comprehensive scheme of reorganisation of their police. Lord Hartington, in a letter to the Mayor of Belfast, states that in the late riots one policeman was killed and seventy-three wounded by gunshots, stones, or other missiles, 175 civilians were wounded, no fewer than 827 families were compelled to leave their homes, and 247 houses were wrecked. His Lordship censures the authorities for their want of vigour.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

Arrangements have been made to provide the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS with sketches of various matters of interest which are expected to take place, during the months that will ensue, in different parts of the world.

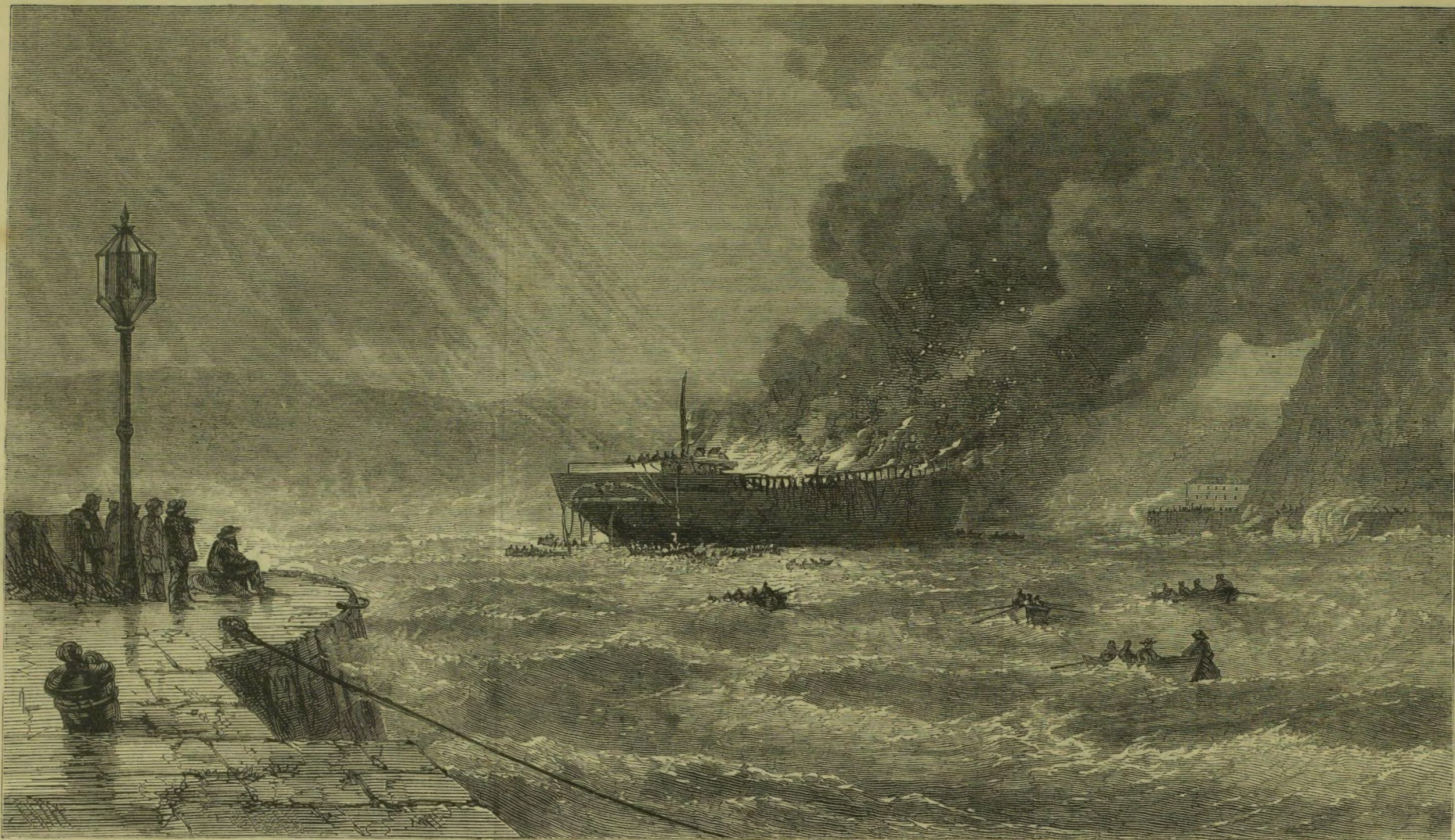
CHINA.—The well-known Special Artist of this Journal, Mr. William Simpson, who has been sent out to China from England expressly for this service, will contribute illustrations of the scenery, the great cities, the national habits and customs, and other characteristics of that vast Empire, as well as of the neighbouring countries in the Eastern Archipelago.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT will be traversed by Mr. Simpson on his way home; and in passing through California, British America, and the United States, from the Pacific to the Atlantic shores, he will be enabled to furnish a great number of Sketches, representing the aspects of those new countries, and their progress in social improvement.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND will be visited by a Correspondent who has already set forth on his voyage to the Antipodes, and who will procure fresh illustrations of whatever may have recently occurred of local importance in the several provinces of those remote British colonies.

EASTERN AND CENTRAL AFRICA have lately engaged a large amount of public attention, owing to the adventures and explorations of Dr. Livingstone, and the mission of Sir Bartle Frere to put an end to the Zanzibar slave trade; the Proprietors of this Journal have therefore arranged for an early supply of Sketches from that quarter of the globe.

IN EUROPE, THE VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF ART AND INDUSTRY is likely to be one of the most attractive subjects of notice after its opening in May; and the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will employ Special Artists of competent knowledge and skill to represent the chief features of that Exhibition. A Special Correspondent had been sent to BERLIN, and Sketches illustrating the Manners and Customs of the People will appear from time to time; while at Paris this Journal has a resident Correspondent.



THE AMERICAN SHIP WALLACE ON FIRE IN TORBAY.

A VESSEL BURNT IN TORBAY.

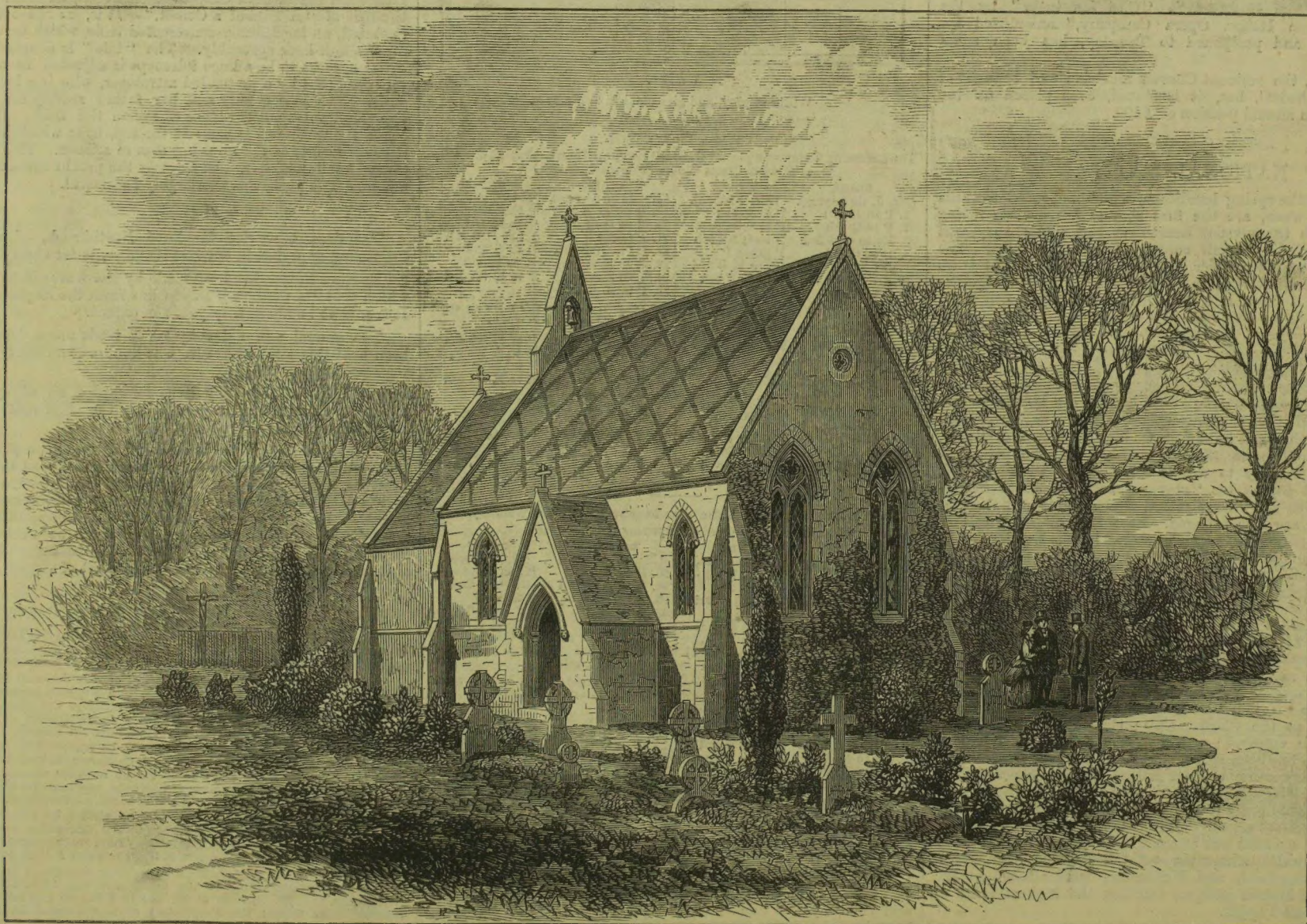
On Monday week, at six o'clock in the morning, the full-rigged ship Wallace (Lincoln, master), of Boston, 1800 tons burden, took fire while at anchor in Brixham roads, Torbay. Her anchors were slipped, and she stood over for Torquay Harbour. Before she reached there the sails had taken fire. She was run ashore on the beach under Torbay-road, where she was burning when the sketch we have engraved was taken; her masts having gone and her decks fallen in. A heavy gale from the south-west, with drizzling rain, continued all the morning. The ship was in ballast, and was from Antwerp and

Flushing, bound for Quay West. No lives were lost, and the master and crew were able to save their clothing, charts, and papers. The sketch is by Mr. R. Stark Wilkinson, of Torquay.

THE COLLISION OF TWO IRONCLADS.

The accident to the Channel Squadron, while lying at Funchal, Madeira, before daybreak on the morning of Christmas Day, has been reported. The ships were riding out a heavy westerly gale, when the Northumberland broke from her anchor. A

second anchor was promptly let go, but it failed to bring her up, and she fell across the bows of the Hercules, carrying away her bowsprit, jibboom, and foretopgallant-mast. The Northumberland lost her after-funnel, and received from the prow of the Hercules serious damage to her bottom from 12 ft. to 14 ft. below the waterline—a hole being made 4½ ft. by 18 in. in size, and two compartments filled with water. She left Madeira next day for Gibraltar, accompanied by the Hercules and the Minotaur. She has since gone to Malta for repairs. The Agincourt, the Bellerophon, and the Sultan were left at Funchal to await the arrival of the mail. Our illustration is from a sketch by an officer of the squadron.



ST. MARY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL AT CHISELHURST, WHERE THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON IS LAID.